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# The Hongkong Telegraph.

FOUNDED 1861 NO. 22,764 二拜禮 號十月五英港香 TUESDAY, MAY 10, 1927.

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## BRITAIN DROPS SANCTIONS.

## WILL NOT EMBARRASS THE NATIONALISTS.

## HANKOW CONCESSION NOT TO BE RE-OCCUPIED.

## YANGTSZE EVENTS SEQUEL.

London, May 9.

An important pronouncement on the Government's policy in China was made by Sir Austen Chamberlain in the House of Commons at question time, in the course of which he stated that it had been decided not to cancel the Hankow agreement or to re-occupy the Hankow Concession at present, although there was ample justification for this step.

It had further been decided that the application of sanctions for the Nanking outrages and for the failure to observe the conditions of the Hankow agreement was inexpedient, and that the other Government concerned had come to similar conclusions.

## FULL LIBERTY OF ACTION RESERVED.

Replying to Lieut. Comdr. Kenworthy (Labour) regarding the future on a reasonable basis of the Government's intention concerning the Nanking outrages, Sir Austen Chamberlain stated that Mr. Eugene Chen's replies to the Powers' identical Notes shirked the serious and immediate issues of the outrages, and introduced irrelevant matter of the usual Nationalist propaganda kind.

The Powers were discussing further action, in view of the unsatisfactory nature of Mr. Chen's reply, when events in the Yangtze region entirely changed the position. Within four days of the date of the reply a united Government of South China no longer existed. Mr. Chen and his Notes represented little more than his personal opinion. The tools of the policy which had culminated in the Nanking outrages were the unpaid Nationalist soldiers and the city mobs, but the organisation and driving force were borrowed directly or indirectly from the Third International.

### The Move Against Chiang.

This policy, by March, was directed against Marshal Chiang Kai-shek. The organised side of the Nanking outrages appeared to have been an attempt to embroil Chiang Kai-shek with the foreign Powers. It had seemed two months ago that the Southern party and the Nationalist armies would sweep China from the south to the north. Nanking had perhaps wrecked this altogether.

In view of the momentous development due to the discrediting of the Communists and their foreign advisers in the eyes of China, the question of punishment for the Nanking outrages had assumed an entirely new aspect. The real offenders, namely the Communist agitators, had been punished by the Nationalists with a severity and effectiveness of which no foreign Power was capable.

### Hankow Regime a Shadow.

The Nationalist Government at Hankow had lost its dominating position, and at present was little more than a shadow of a name. Mr. Chen's Notes had received an answer in the practical disappearance of the power he affected to represent. He had been left cut off by the tide of events in ruined and terror-stricken Hankow—the Foreign Minister of a government which only existed in name.

Those in high places responsible for the Nanking outrages had been punished with a promptitude and completeness unusual in human affairs.

### Future Reparation.

Whatever Government emerges from the present confusion north or south of the Yangtze, will be held responsible for the outrages on Britishers, and compensation and reparation will be demanded. The British Government's one desire was that such a Chinese Government would arise which would renounce the policy of anti-foreign agitation and misrepresentation which had ruined its predecessor, and which would shoulder the responsibility fairly and squarely, liquidating past and building up a bet-

## STORY OF VILLAGE ATROCITY.

### HOW SIX "RED" EMISSARIES BEHAVED.

### SUSPECTS ARRESTED HERE.

Something in the nature of a coup was carried out by the Hongkong Police on Friday when they raided a boarding house on the waterfront and arrested six Chinese communists, who are now detained at the Central Police Station.

Before being turned over to the Canton authorities, certain charges of a very grave nature against the arrested men will be investigated, those comprising arson, murder, kidnapping and robbery, all of which are stated to have been committed in one village in the district of Heungshan, in an attempt to intimidate the inhabitants into joining the "Red" so-called Peasant Agrarian movement.

### VILLAGE SET ON FIRE.

The story goes that on the 2nd April last, Communist agents were extremely active in Heungshan in organizing a peasant movement in the district. To the village of Nam Lung, six Communists proceeded with the idea of bringing the villagers into line.

Meeting with resistance from an unwilling population, the Communists set fire to the village, and was steered for shore with the obvious intention of beaching her, but the inrush of water was such that before safe grounding was reached the Leung Kwong, sank, and at present lies with only the upper part of her funnel showing.

### FLED TO HONGKONG.

Then, on Good Friday, the 15th April, came the anti-Red" coup at Canton, and, with other Communists, these men were forced to flee. Word was recently received by the Hongkong authorities that these six men had taken refuge in the Colony, and a raid was organized with all speed.

At one o'clock on Friday, during the busiest hour of the day on the waterfront, the Tai On boarding house, overlooking one of the river wharves, was raided by a large force of police detectives and district watchmen. The authorities took into custody six men who are alleged to be the six who committed the atrocities in the little Heungshan village.

A request has been received, it is reported, for the handing over of the men to General Li Chai-sun.

But certain formalities have to be gone through before this can be complied with. One of these is the holding of an identification

parade, for which the arrival of witnesses from Nam Lung Village, including the parents of the murdered villagers, is being awaited.

## FATAL STORMS.

### WESTERN U. S. STATES SWEEPED

New York, May 9. Torrential rains and blizzards in several of the Western States have killed scores of people and rendered many homeless.

The storm was heralded by a funnel-shaped cloud and swept through Central Kansas, killing eleven.

A tornado in Central Missouri killed several women and children, and several perished in a windstorm in Garland and Texas.

The Rocky Mountain States are blanketed in heavy snow—extremely rare so late in the season.

Reuter's American Service.

Note to Mr. Chen: We have so informed the other Powers, adding that we reserve full liberty of action regarding the future, particularly in respect of any further outrages which may be perpetrated on the British flag, British nationals, or British property."

Replying to a question arising from his statement, Sir Austen Chamberlain said he was loth to ask the heavily-burdened British taxpayer to compensate the British victims until a more stable Chinese Government existed.

### OLD NAVAL TRAWLER.

The Moonshine is an old Admiralty trawler of 97 tons

(Continued on Page 14.)

## VESSEL RAMMED.

### RIVER BOAT SUNK IN CAPSIMUN.

### PASSENGERS DROWNED.

Further details were gleaned this morning of the collision which occurred last night in Capsimun Pass between the launch Moonshine and the steamer Leung Kwong, in which a number of lives, at present unascertained, were lost.

The master of the Leung Kwong, Captain Wilson, is among those saved, but until the return of the s.s. On Lee and Kwong Fook Cheong, who picked up a number of survivors, no definite statement of those lost can be given.

According to the report of the coxswain of the Moonshine, his boat left Lin Tin about 5.30 p.m. for Hongkong, and had reached the approaches to Capsimun Pass, when he sighted the lights of a steamer ahead, about 7.30 p.m. Course was altered to starboard, closer inshore, but the approaching vessel, which later proved to be the Leung Kwong, swerved from the centre of the channel and crossed the bows of the Moonshine. A collision resulted, the Moonshine striking the Leung Kwong on the starboard bow.

Attempt at Beaching.

The damaged vessel immediately began to sink by the head, and was steered for shore with the obvious intention of beaching her.

But the inrush of water was such that before safe grounding was reached the Leung Kwong, sank, and at present lies with only the upper part of her funnel showing.

Meanwhile the Moonshine went alongside aft, and took off passengers to the number of 159. Work was prompt, for the Leung Kwong was submerged within five minutes of the collision. The On Lee and Kwong Fook Cheong, bound for Kongmoon as was the Leung Kwong, and leaving only a few minutes later, arrived on the scene shortly after the collision, and they too assisted in the work of rescue.

Exactly how many were picked up by these two vessels is at present unknown, as subsequent to the rescue they proceeded on their course to Kongmoon, and will not reach Hongkong again until after midnight to-night. Of the survivors picked up by the Moonshine, the master of the Leung Kwong was included. Captain Wilson knows nothing of the whereabouts of the Chief Officer, Mr. Martin.

### SOME WERE DROWNED.

The coxswain of the Moonshine, Lee Hing, states definitely that some of the passengers were drowned, but cannot give approximate figures. After the collision, many of them took to the water and he was too busily engaged in taking others from the ship to take notice of what was going on elsewhere. Having completed the work of rescue, the Moonshine continued her journey to Hongkong.

The first intimation of the collision was received by the Water Police, about 11 p.m., when a telephone message was sent through from Captain Wilson, reporting the loss of his ship. A police launch was immediately despatched to the scene, as the Kau Sing was reported to be in dock. On arrival at the scene of the disaster, Inspector Brown found no signs of any survivors.

It has been ascertained, by questioning of the coxswain of the Moonshine, that the position of the collision was approximately half a mile West of the Red Light at Capsimun, off Ma Wan. His boat had cleared Lin Tin Customs at 5 p.m., and his own and the lights of the Leung Kwong were both burning brightly at the time, and the weather was clear and calm.

The Leung Kwong left Hongkong for Kongmoon at 6.30 p.m. and so far as can be gauged, the respective course of the Moonshine and Leung Kwong at the time of the collision would have been South-east and North-west.

The depth of the channel at this point is 20 fathoms, shelving to 6 fathoms with a sudden shallowing to 2½ and 1 fathom, close to

The Leung Kwong left Hongkong for Kongmoon at 6.30 p.m. and so far as can be gauged, the authorities of the Nautical Observatory at St. John's Newfoundland, is of opinion that Nungesser may have descended among the fishing fleet on the Grand Banks.

As none of the fishing vessels carry wireless, possibly no news may be received for two or three weeks.—Reuter's American Service.

The Moonshine is an old Admiralty trawler of 97 tons

(Continued on Page 14.)

## NUNGESSION REACHES AMERICA.

### DARING DASH ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

### BAD WEATHER OFF COAST.

New York, May 9. At 2.35, local time, Nungesser passed over Portland, Maine, flying towards New York at 100 miles an hour.

A report from Paris says that the above news in the form of an official announcement brought smiles to the faces and frantic cheers to the throats of thousands of anxious Parisians who had suspended their normal activities all day long and flocked to the boulevards, besieging the newspaper offices, which displayed maps of the Atlantic recording weather conditions, to seek news of the national hero. They had suffered alternate exaltation and dejection due to the conflicting reports of the airmen's progress, and subsided into deep gloom when the earlier announcement of the sighting of the machine over Cape Race was not confirmed for several hours.

### PARISIANS GLADDENED.

France had practically abandoned hope when the announcement from Portland magically revived the country's spirits. American imagination was similarly stirred by this daring dash across the inhospitable North-Atlantic, which has not been conquered by air since the Englishman Alcock's performance in 1919. The wireless stations all over the country were operated continuously in the hope that passing liners would report that Nungesser had been sighted.

The newspapers are consecrating their front pages to the flight, featuring the weather reports, showing that fair weather and gentle winds favoured the fliers for the first 500 miles, after which adverse conditions and strong winds set in, accentuated by bad visibility.

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It is reported from Washington that after receiving official reports that Nungesser's plane was sighted off the New England coast, the Navy Department was later advised by the Boston Navy Yard that the machine's identity had not been established. The machine sighted might have been a coastguard plane en route to Gloucester, Massachusetts, while the authorities of the Nautical Observatory at St. John's Newfoundland, is of opinion that Nungesser may have descended among the fishing fleet on the Grand Banks.

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(Continued on Page 14.)

## FURTHER FENGTIEN SUCCESS.

## TOWN FALLS AFTER HEAVY FIGHTING.

## BIG BATTLE IMMINENT OUTSIDE WUHU CITY.

## WOODCOCK FIRED UPON.

There have been two further Fengtien successes scored against the Southerners operating from Hankow, in one case the important town of Chumtien being captured. A further effort by the Russians at Hankow to get ammunition through to Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang has failed.

A big battle appears to be imminent in the region of Wuhu, where the North and South armies are facing each other. There has already been a little fighting.

H. M. S. Woodcock was fired on again yesterday when cruising near Nanking. The unusual incident of a British convoy coming down river without being fired on is also reported in to-day's naval wireless message.

It is now reported that the compensation agreed to be paid by the Hankow Government for the looting of Kiukiang was paid to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank at Hankow as long ago as March 15th.

## AMOY POLICE SUPPRESS STUDENTS.

Hankow, May 9. The Fengtien forces have captured Chumtien after a severe battle, but they have not yet succeeded in reaching the Hupeh border.

The "Reds" in the district are harassing the Northerners by attacking the Kuanhsu to-day, and to submit demands to the Municipal Council that they should rescind their orders against the holding of processions.

The Government stopped the student's procession and there followed a noisy demonstration outside the public buildings. The police were ordered out and the crowd was dispersed without untoward incident.

The situation is now quiet.—Naval Wireless.

### QUIET AT SHANGHAI.

Shanghai, May 9. There is no change in the situation, which remains perfectly quiet.—Naval Wireless.

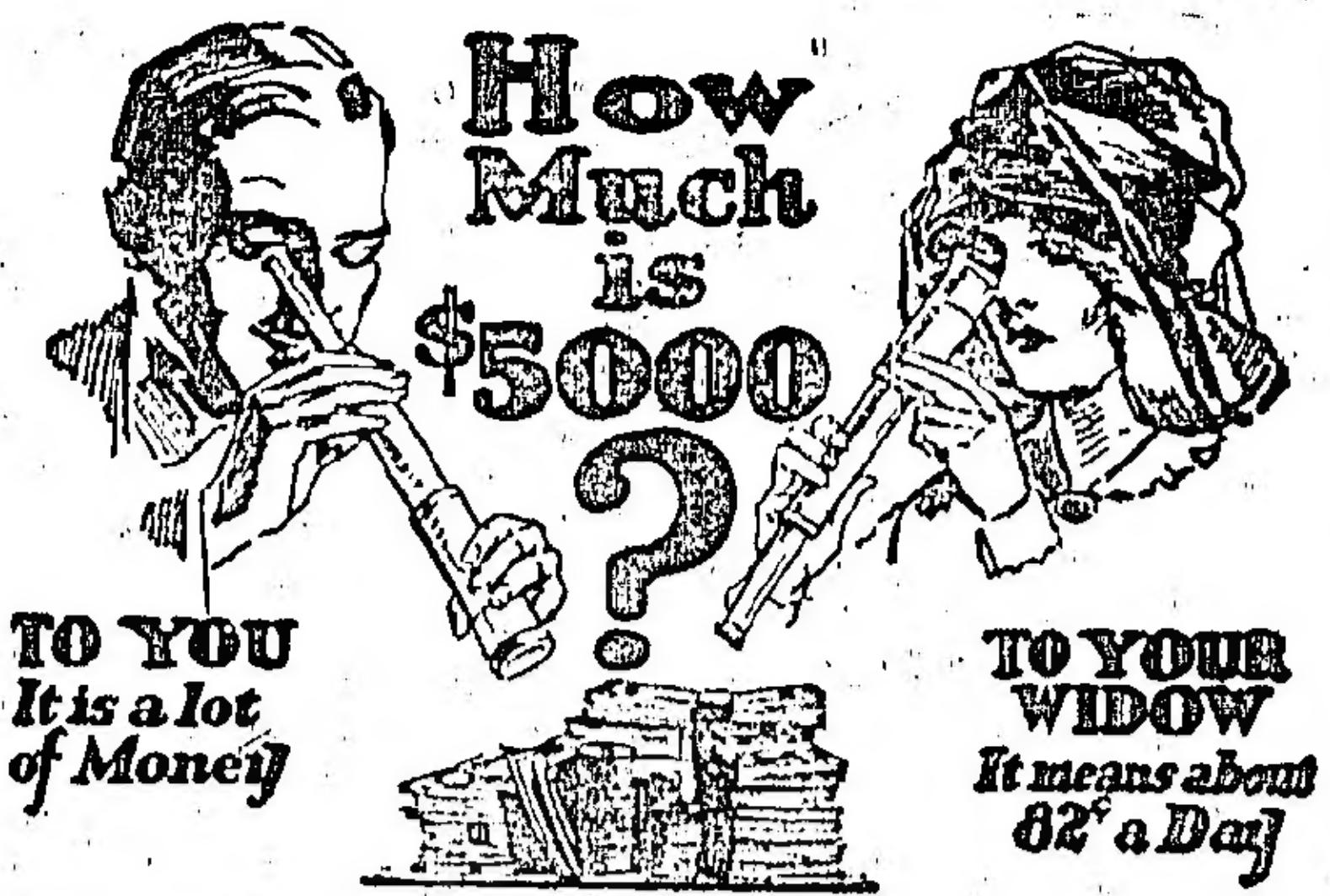
### KIUKIANG COMPENSATION.

Paid To Hankow Consul.

London, May 9. In the House of Commons, Sir Austen Chamberlain stated that the compensation agreed upon by the Hankow Government for the looting of Kiukiang had been paid to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank at Hankow on March 15, to the credit of the Consul General's account.—Reuter's.

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## SEA CAREER.

### NOTABLE RECORD OF CAPT. C. J. CLARE.

Few public servants have rendered their country better service than Capt. C. J. Clare, C.M.G., and Order of the Rising Sun, who is spending his declining years at Mount Lofty, says an Australian paper. Capt. Clare spent the greater portion of his life on the "rolling deep," and in the words of the old song, "is every inch a sailor, and was born upon the sea." To be more specific, he first saw the light of day on board the ship Jane Pratt, of Liverpool, in the Bay of Biscay, on June 23, 1863. His father was captain of the vessel, which was on a voyage from Calcutta to London. In March 1868, he went to sea on board a fine, fullrigged ship, called the Varuna, commanded by his father, having been apprenticed to a well-known shipping firm of those days called Smith, Fleming and Co., of London. Their ships were known as the "Tanned-sail Fleet," on account of the colour of their sails.

His first voyage was to Calcutta, and at its conclusion he was transferred to a ship called the Dilkoosh. In 1869 he voyaged in her to Adelaide, going thence to Newcastle, where they loaded coal for Hongkong. The Dilkoosh then dodged about between Hongkong and Saigon, Yokohama, and Foochow, at which latter port they loaded tea for London. Capt. Clare spent altogether three years in the Dilkoosh, and after another voyage in her to Singapore and China, joined the Soukar, a ship of the same line, as third mate, went to Calcutta, carried coolies to Mauritius, and returned to London with a cargo of sugar from Demarara.

After five years in sailing ships, he held successive appointments as an officer on the Glen Falloch, the Charles Howard, and the Rhone, all well-known steamers, and for a time was with the Belgian Royal Mail line of steam packets, carrying the mails from Antwerp to Monte Video, Rio de Janeiro, and Buenos Aires.

Capt. Clare then joined a steamer called the Hindustan, belonging to Apcar and Co., of Calcutta, and for some time was engaged in the opium trade, between Calcutta and Hongkong, calling at Singapore and Penang. The Hindustan carried hundreds of Chinese coolies between Hongkong, Penang, and Singapore, and Capt. Clare says they were most docile and well behaved. After three years as chief officer of the Arratoon Apcar, the firm gave Capt. Clare six months' leave of absence, and as his health had not been too good, and he had a brother residing in Adelaide, he came to South Australia. His health improved so much during his stay in Australia that he decided to remain there.

Captain Clare subsequently held appointments on Australian Government steamers, and was later appointed Captain in the Royal Australian Navy. He holds a number of valued decorations, including that of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, of which he was made a member in recognition of his services during the Boxer Rising.

The discovery of the body of the night watchman of a skyscraper at New York led to the disclosure of a sad story of a distinguished British officer falling on evil times. It transpired that the deceased was formerly Colonel John Brown, who gained the D.S.O., and was second in command of the famous 73rd Canadian Infantry Regiment in France, which had been decimated at Vimy Ridge. The Colonel, after the war, drifted into menial occupations in New York. Peniless, he put an end to his career by inhaling gas in a poorly-furnished room. Members of the Great War Veterans' Society provided a soldier's funeral.

## NAVAL FUNERAL.

### SURG. LIEUT. COMM'DR. AUBREY.

As we briefly reported yesterday, the death took place at the Naval Hospital on Sunday, of Surgeon Lieut.-Commander G. Aubrey, of H.M.S. Tamar.

The deceased was admitted to the Naval Hospital suffering from pneumonia about three weeks ago, stated to be the result of a chill contracted on being called out to a motor car accident in the New Territories, which he attended without changing his clothes after a round of golf in extremely humid weather with a falling temperature. Up to the morning of his death, deceased was stated to be making favourable progress and it was understood that the crisis was passed when a relapse occurred with fatal results.

Surgeon Lieut.-Commander Aubrey leaves a widow to whom the sympathy of a large circle of naval and civilian friends will be extended.

The funeral took place last evening, the cortege leaving the Royal Naval Hospital at 5 p.m. and passing the Monument some 15 minutes later. Among those at the graveside ceremony were Rear Admiral Boyle, Major General C. C. Luard, (G.O.C.) and Commodore Pearson, while there were also representatives from all Naval and Military units in Hongkong.

The procession, which took more than 10 minutes to file past, was headed by the firing party and guard of 50 men, drawn from the fleet, under the command of Lieut.-Commander H.M.S. Dragoon, followed by the band of H.M.S. Frobisher, and again by the gun carriage, on which the coffin was borne, covered with a Union Jack and drawn by men of H.M.S. Titania and submarine ratings. Lieut.-Commander Baxtor of H.M.S. Frobisher was in charge.

The interment ceremony was conducted by the Revd. G.H.S. Hewitt, Chaplain to the Fleet, with men from H.M.S. Titania acting as pall bearers, and the usual volley and sounding of the last post was carried out in an impressive silence. The bunch of Madonna lilies from the bereaved widow were buried with the coffin.

### Wreaths.

Wreaths were sent by the following: Commodore J. L. Pearson and Mrs. Pearson; Mr. and Mrs. K. G. Blair; Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Harrison; Mr. and Mrs. S. Jarvis; Mr. and Mrs. E. Ronald Childe; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur J. Frank; Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Alderman; Commander and Mrs. V. V. S. Sunker; Drs. S. S. Strahan, W. Leslie Thomas, Murds Nicolson and Bunje; Mr. L. R. Andrews; Kit Sang and Ah. Yau. Ship's Company, H. M. S. Tamar Medical Officers and Staff, H.M.S. Tamar and Dockyard Surgery; Royal Dockyard and Admiralty Technical Officers Association; C.C's Office Staff; Clerical and Drawing Office Staffs of the Chief Engineer's Department, H. M. Dockyard; The Agreement Employees Association; Royal Dock Yards Professional Officers Association (Hongkong Branch); Naval Store Clerical Writing and Storehouse Staff; Dockyard Recreation Club; Compradores Department, H. M. Naval Yard; The Ward Room Officers, H.M.S. Tamar and Ship's Company; Royal Naval Yard Police (Indian); Capt. and Officers, H.M.S. Frobisher; Officers and Staff of the Royal Naval Armament Depot; Officers of the Chief Engineer's Department; H.M. Dockyard; S. E. E's Department; the King's Own Scottish Borderers; Staff of the Expenses Accounts Department; The Principal and Superior Officers, H. M. Naval Yard; Torpedo Depot Staff, Royal Naval Yard Police, Sick Berth Staff, R. N. Hospital.

## CANBERRA.

### AUSTRALIA'S NEW PARLIAMENT HOUSE.

Canberra, May 9. With impressive ceremony the Duke of York opened the Commonwealth Parliament in the new Federal capital. The Senate chamber was crowded.

The Duke of York in an inaugural speech, recalled His Majesty's opening of the first Parliament of the Commonwealth twenty-six years ago and expressed heartiest thanks for Australia's welcome. He dwelt on the advance of the British Empire in the past quarter of a century to the new conception of autonomy and freedom.

He said it was the King's earnest prayer, in which he fervently joined, that under Divine Providence future years might see the same advance in the development and prosperity of the Empire in all its parts in the same spirit of mutual understanding and sympathy, and a determination to support one another to the uttermost should the need come.

"May this day's ceremony mark the re-dedication of this Commonwealth to those great ideals of liberty, fair dealing, justice and devotion to the cause of peace for which the Empire and its members stand. We turn to-day a new page for Australia and the whole Empire."

### Great Future.

Mr. Bruce, in presenting an Address to the Duke of York, emphasised Australia's loyalty to the Throne. Australia, he said, was now a nation and remembered with gratitude the fostering power of the mother country and the protection she had enjoyed under the British flag.

"Great though our progress has been, Australia is but on the threshold of achievement. In the future millions of the British race will people this land in numbers surpassing the motherland, and standing resolutely for those principles of freedom and justice on which the Empire is based. Who can foretell how great may be the part our nation will play in the years to come!"

Mr. Bruce concluded: "Inspired by those who have gone before us, let us dedicate ourselves to the service and march forward to our destiny with a firm purpose and high resolve."

At the investiture after the ceremony the Duke of York conferred various honours including a Companion of Honour on Mr. S. M. Bruce. Reuter.

### Aviator Injured.

Canberra, May 9. An aeroplane which was participating in this afternoon's review before the Duke and Duchess of York crashed, the pilot being seriously injured. Reuter.

## VIVA-TONAL COLUMBIA

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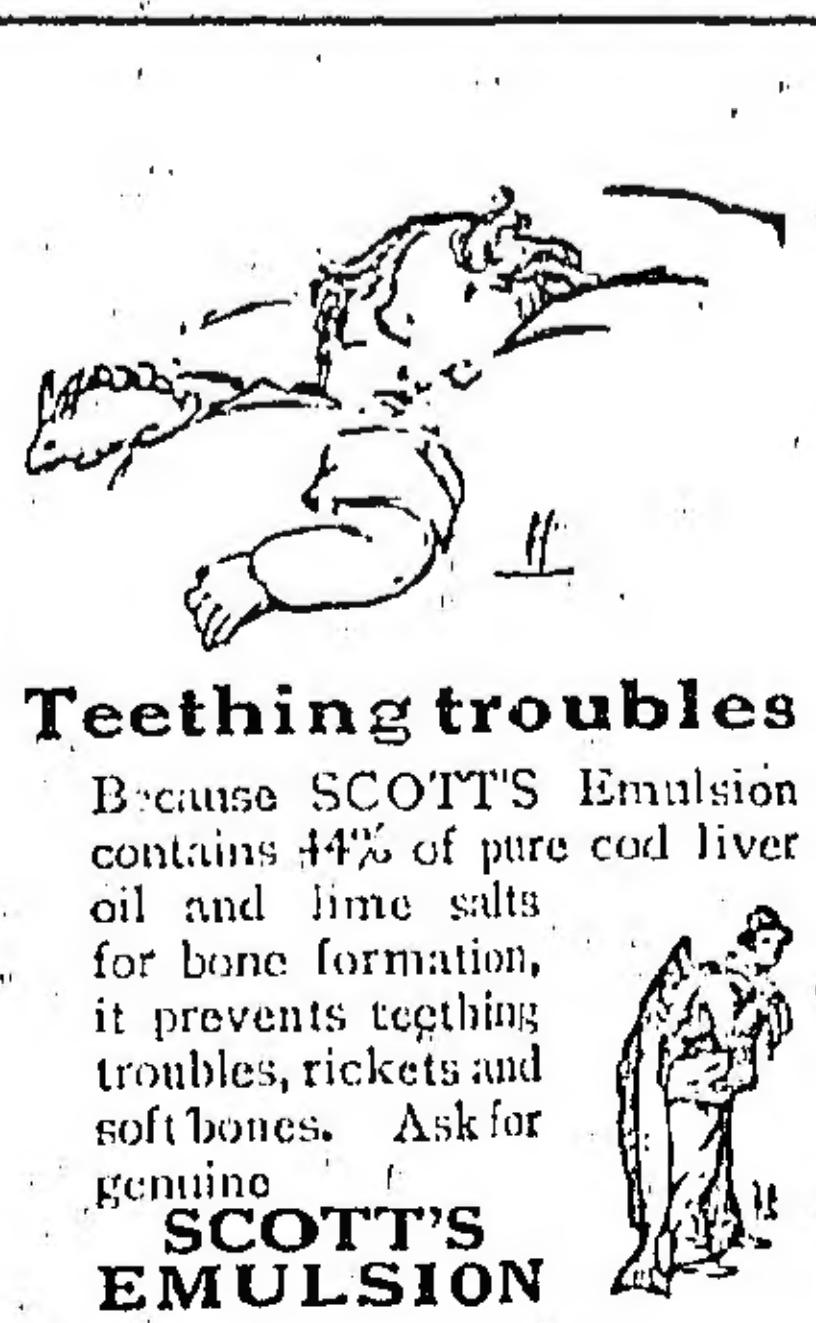
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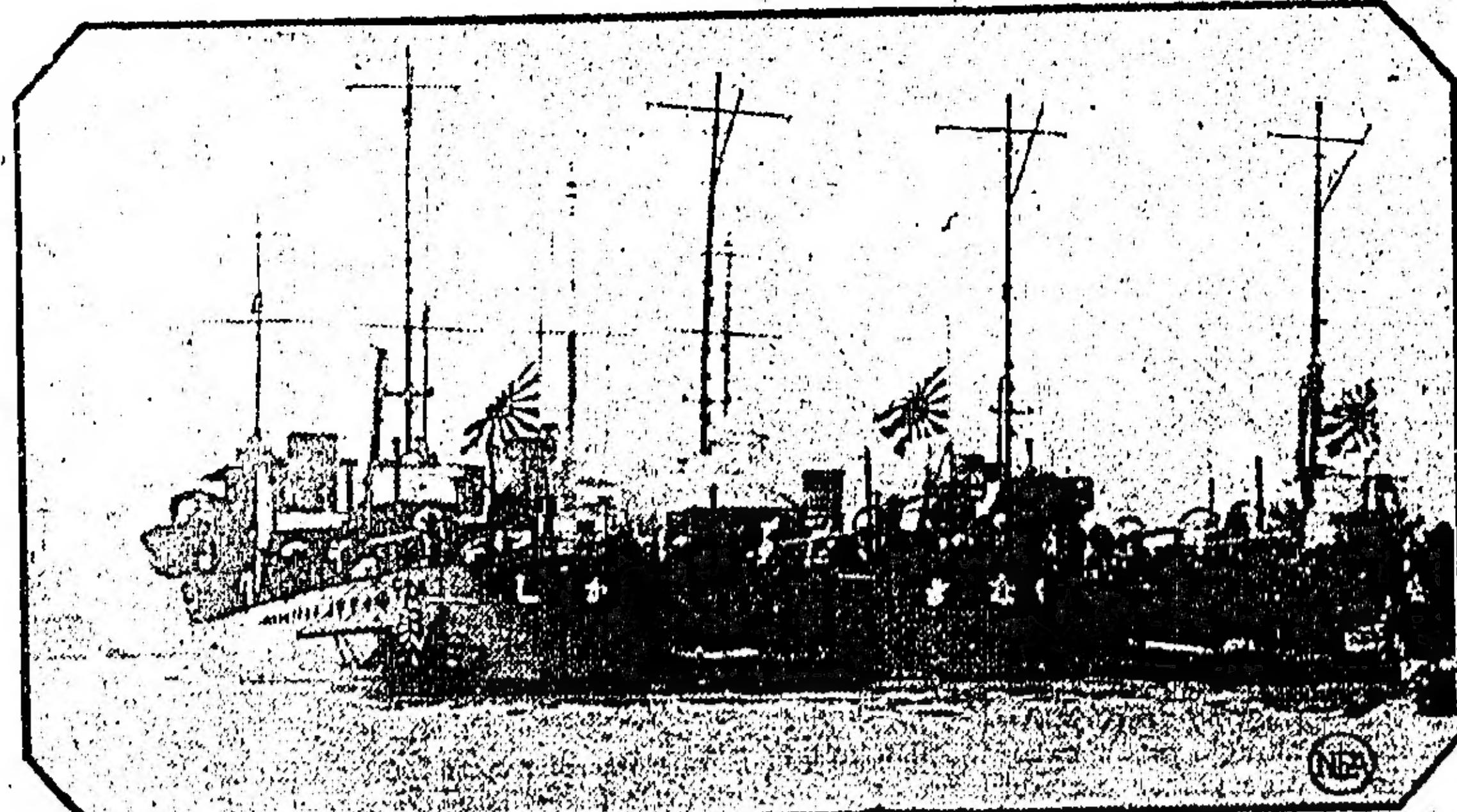
## Competition



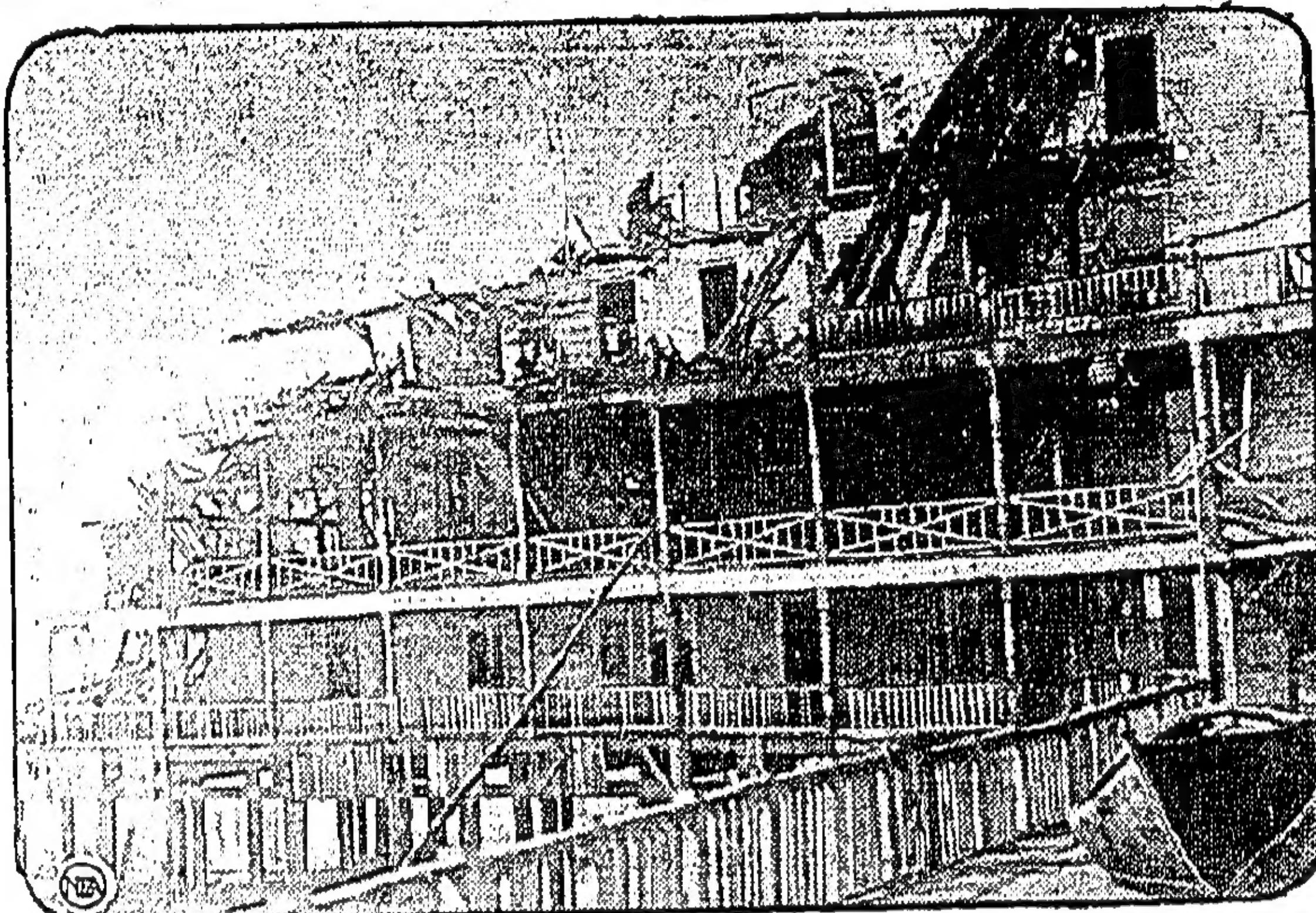
## SALESMAN SAM



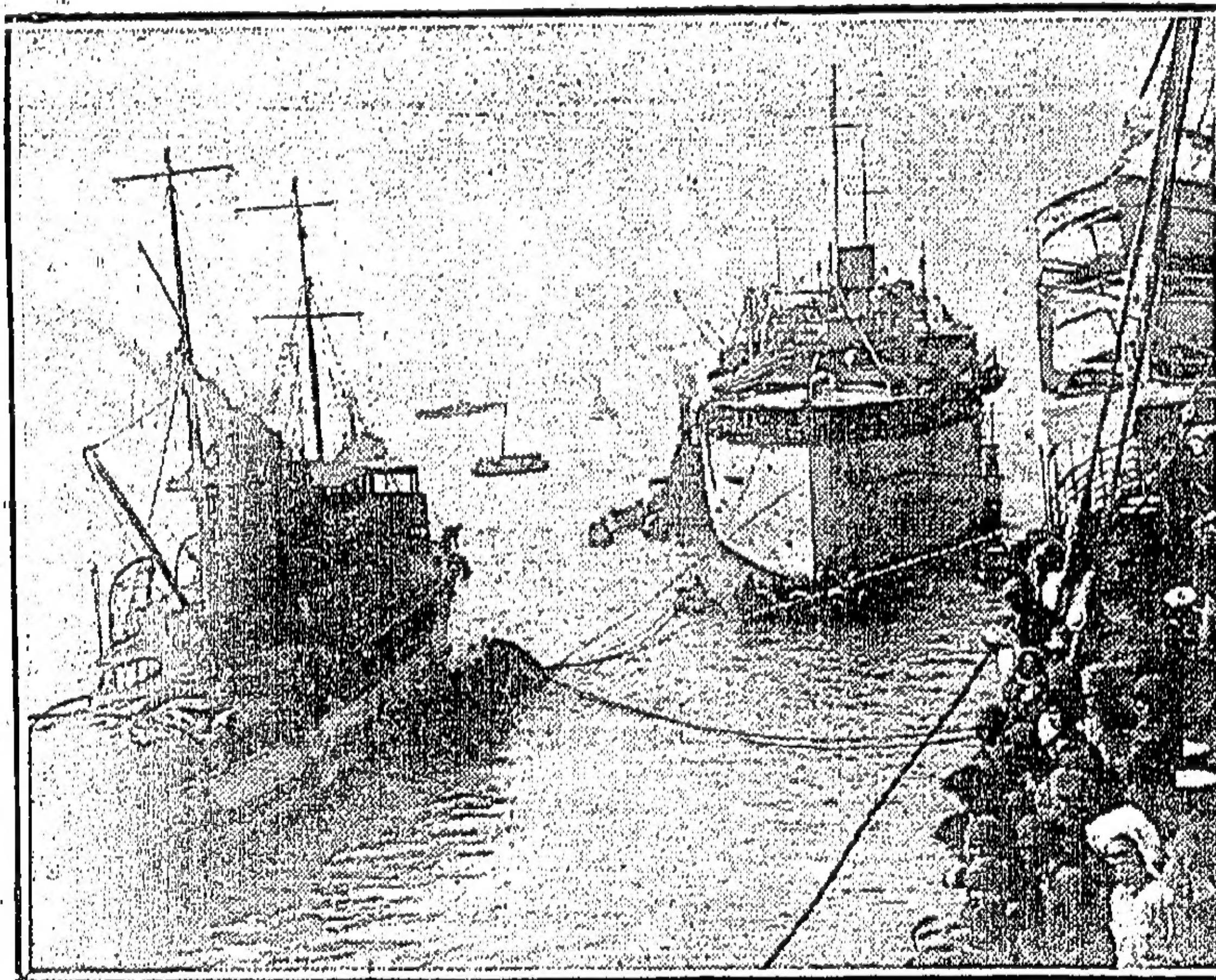
By Swan



JAPANESE WARSHIPS AT SHANGHAI.—These Japanese destroyers were photographed at Woosung, seven miles down the Whangpoo river from Shanghai. Japan has sent a powerful contingent to protect Japanese lives and property in Shanghai and at Hankow.



NEW YORK HOTEL FIRE.—Fire ruined the old Ford Lowry Hotel on a New York beach. Mrs Reva Solomon, 67, one of the 150 guests, became panicky and rushed back into the burning building to retrieve a few dollars and trinkets she left in her room, smoke overcame her and the fire killed her. The blaze illuminated the waterfront for miles.



U. S. TRANSPORT AT SHANGHAI.—The U. S. army transport Chaumont as it arrived in Shanghai with 1,200 United States marines. The photograph was taken by a passenger on the President Jefferson, and part of the Jefferson and several passengers are visible in the lower right hand corner of the picture.



THE FORD-SAPIRO JURY.—This was the jury hearing the Sapiro-Ford \$1,000,000 libel suit at Detroit—six women and six men. It will be recalled that they were discharged when the case was part heard, owing to one of the women jurors having granted an interview.



DRAW FOR DAVIS CUP.—Because his right hand had been slightly injured, President Coolidge used his left in drawing from the famous Davis Cup the slips which determined the order of play in the forthcoming international tennis matches for which the cup is the trophy. Diplomats representing the competing countries witnessed the drawing.



SIR THOMAS LIPTON STILL KEEN.—This shows the "Shamrock IV" which failed to gain for Sir Thomas Lipton (inset) his coveted America Cup. Sir Thomas is expected to challenge Americans soon to a fifth series of international races.



Mr. George Hau Chien, Minister of Justice in the Nationalist government, a noted Chinese jurist, and identified with revolutionary movements since 1911.



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THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from May 4th to May 20th, both days inclusive.

By Order, of the Board,

PAUL LAUDER, General Manager, Hongkong, April 25th, 1927.

### BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE CO., LTD.

### NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTY-FIRST ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, Union Building, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, 20th May, 1927, at 11.15 a.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1926, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from May 4th to May 20th, both days inclusive.

By Order, of the Board,

PAUL LAUDER, General Manager, Hongkong, April 25th, 1927.

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### THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE LTD.

### NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

The Forty-sixth Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the undersigned on Tuesday, the 17th May, 1927, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Agents, together with a statement of Accounts for the year ended the 31st December 1926.

The Share Register and Transfer Books will be closed from the 3rd to the 17th May 1927, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON AND COMPANY LIMITED.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 26th April, 1927.

### HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

A General Meeting of Members will be held on MONDAY, the 16th May, 1927, at 4 o'clock in the CITY HALL, Hongkong, to nominate a Member of the Chamber for appointment to the Legislative Council for the usual term of four years, in succession to the Hon. Mr. D. G. M. Bernard. This nomination becomes necessary as the Hon. Mr. Bernard will be future remain a member of the Legislative Council as appointed by His Excellency the Governor.

Notice in writing of the Names of Candidates and their Proposers and Seconders to be lodged with the Secretary at least 48 hours before the time appointed for holding the Meeting.

By Order,

M. F. KEY, Secretary, Hongkong, 4th May, 1927.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that this office, having temporarily suspended business from 18th April by order from our Head Quarter, will resume its banking business as usual from the 9th May, 1927.

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THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Offices, on Saturday, the 21st of May, 1927, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts to the 31st of December 1926.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th to 21st of May, both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO., General Managers, Hongkong 6th May, 1927.

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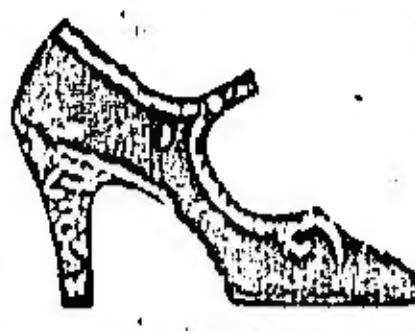
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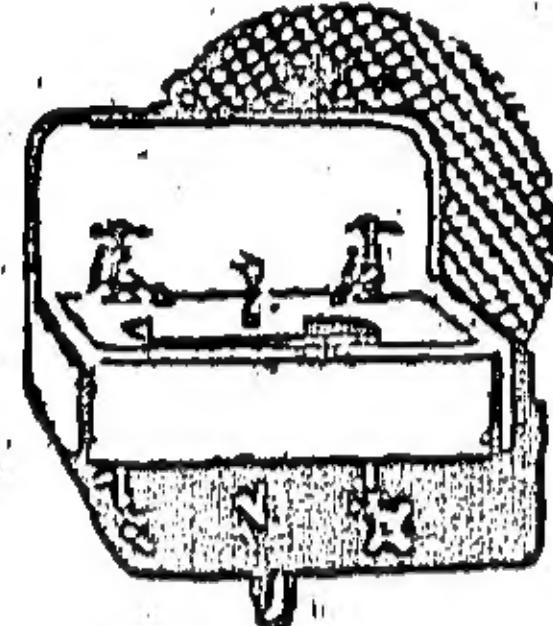
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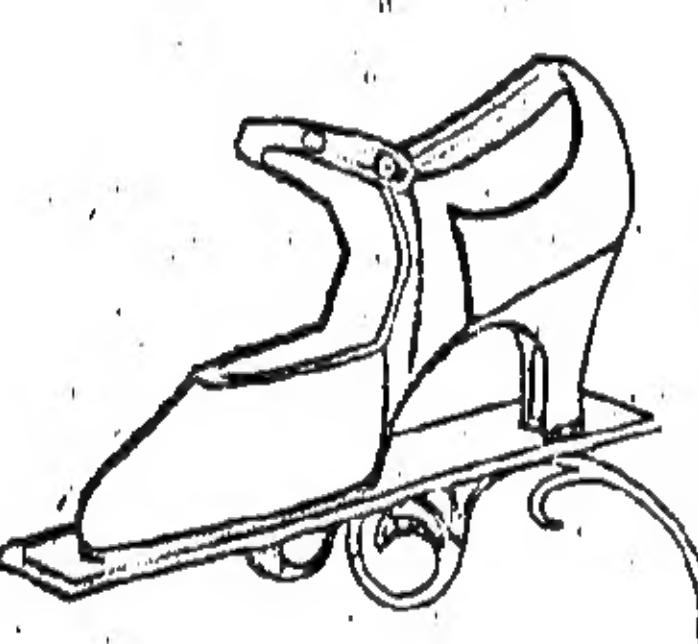


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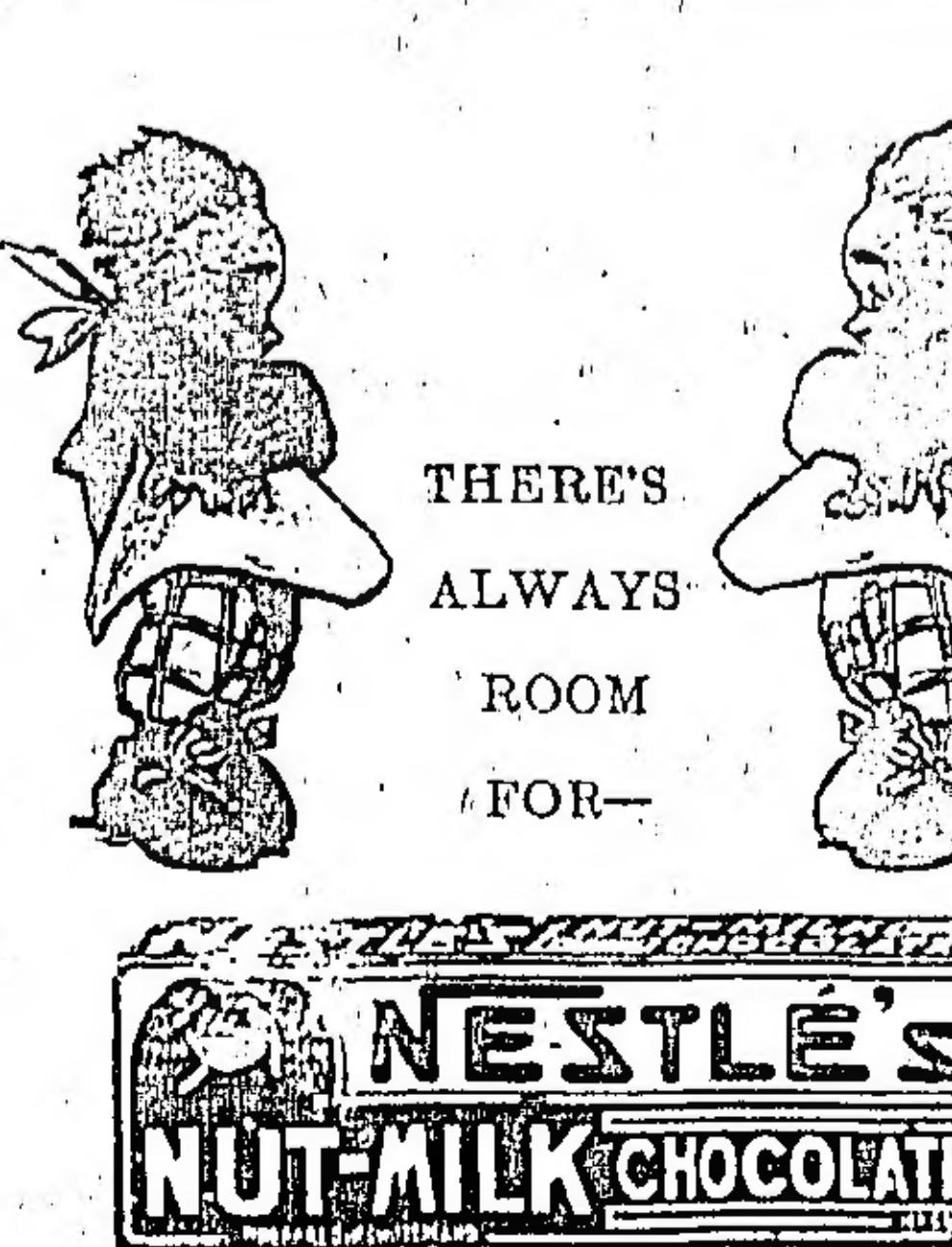
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Our portrait of Mr. WALTER E. WHITE,  
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"Some three years ago I had a swelling in the knee cap. One night I knocked my knee which caused a little ulcer which, in time, no matter what I did developed across the whole knee. I had one large gaping wound, and with all the care and attention that wound was open for 15 months. Being an all-round athlete, holder of many cups and prizes, I began to give up all hope of ever taking my place again among the athletes. One day one of my fellow workmen inquired how my leg was, and told me it was 'Clarke's Blood Mixture' I wanted. A bottle, and when I had finished it, I was not only surprised myself, but all my workmates could see improvement. I could bend my knee a little and that gave me encouragement, so I persevered with it and am glad to say seven bottles completely cured me. I am now as well as ever, and am still holding my own as an athlete."

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BORODIN'S ABUSE.

JEERS AT POWERS IN  
CHINA.

A REMARKABLE INTERVIEW.

Mr. C. J. Ketcham, the Special Correspondent of the *Daily Express*, has ended from Hankow a remarkable interview with Comrade Borodin, whom he describes as the "Man from Moscow" who, despite the protestations to the contrary of Mr. Eugene Chen, and even of himself, had become the acknowledged dictator of Southern China.

Borodin denounced General Chiang Kai-shek at the outset as a renegade and a rebel who would, he said, before the lapse of many months go the way of all traitors to just and triumphal causes. The Hankow government, he declared, would not attempt to attack him militarily for the task of its advancing armies was now to concentrate on the capital of Peking since he shared the belief of Mr. Chen and the other members of the government that they would have no difficulty in reaching the northern capital within the next three months.

The Northern government is dead and we must very soon bury its corpse because summer is coming and uninterred corpses in hot weather are unpleasant things to encounter.

Borodin spoke of the much-heralded second Note of the Powers. Though he said he, personally, had not given much thought to it, he had heard rumours of an ultimatum and the blockade of Hankow and even the bombardment of military points along the Yangtze. "These threats," he continued, "leave us unperturbed. The blockade of Hankow can have no effect upon us whatever. It would be designed to starve us out but it must fail because we have our rice from Hunan, salt from Szechuan, peanut, oil, tea, cotton, tobacco in abundance all round us, in fact everything the human body needs to keep it together save Coty's perfume and Irish lace.

"International Junk Yard.

"For that reason" he added, referring to the concentration of 35 or 40 foreign warships lying in the Yangtze off Hankow. "We must laugh at the presence of this international junk-yard in the river and regard it in the same respect that we do that forest of British and foreign bayonets in Shanghai which will rot with red rust before they will make the slightest impression on the great movement of which this government are the leaders."

Here the comrade, dealing with his own role in the scheme of things in Hankow lapsed into one of his periodical and characteristic tirades against the foreign community in China.

"They know nothing about Nationalist China," he roared in his anger. "If they were to read and comprehend some of the literature on Nationalist China, they might begin to understand why I have come to help this country. They might begin to understand that human nature, even the nature of the Russian, is not always swayed by material considerations. Instead, I tell you, here in Hankow they spend every hour of the day playing golf. Though, perhaps, golf is not an evil pastime—they also spend hours fox-trotting—jazzing. I think you call it—and out there yonder at the race track, they have very poor ponies, poor jockeys and mighty poor races. Yet they are there—every one of them—rain or shine."

Shanghai Club Abused.

"It is much the same in Shanghai; for if you go in search of the majority of those so-called magnates of big business during some of the busiest hours of my day, you must go and seek them in the Shanghai Club, whose principal boast I'm told, is that it possesses the longest bar in the world."

Borodin spoke then of his own position:—You have heard, of

course, that I have fled? I've fled abroad, to India, to South China, to Russia? I've taken refuge in a hospital, I've been dismissed by the Nationalist authorities?

He hurled these questions at me in rapid succession, his great black eyes not fixed on me but on the great wall map of Asia under which his sombrero lay on the mantelpiece.

"But," he added, slowly, "I'm still here, and as far as I can see I shall be here for some time to come. That depends entirely on the government."

"I came in the first instance, not from Russia as the world believes, on the invitation of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. We met in Paris. I took a great liking to the old man and came to look upon him as an Utopian, if ever there were one in the world. I began to work with him and by degrees I became initiated into it and then, after 1923, I was asked to join the party here in China as an adviser. I agreed immediately."

"You had no difficulty in persuading Russia to permit you to come, and of course you are in the pay of Moscow?" I asked.

"No Pay from Moscow."

"I do not receive one penny from Moscow," he exclaimed impatiently. "Russia and China are on the most friendly terms. Soviet Russia has done no harm to China and her assistance is welcomed, but I am paid by the Kuomintang Party, by the Nationalist Government. I have no position other than adviser. I give advice. If they like it they act on it. If they don't they ignore it. Sometimes I go to speak to the people if they invite me. If they do not I remain in my house and this room where you find me to-day."

"Do you believe then?" I asked again, "that this so-called nationalist movement could succeed just as well without the impetus of your personal support and advice? If you believe that an entirely genuine nationalist movement might proceed just as well without you, why do you Russians and Communists find it necessary to come to alien countries and devote your energies in its support?"

For a moment Borodin stammered in his indignation at the persistence with which I put this question, but only for a moment.

"Could Byron die in Greece,

fighting for the independence of Greece; eh?" he demanded hammering his riding crop on the table. "Could not Mr. Blant make his lifework the exposure of the dreadful machinations of the British Government in Egypt, work all his might for Egypt and her people? Cannot Arthur Ransome devote all his efforts to aid the cause of Soviet Russia, spending his days at Windermere, writing the true story of the Russian revolution? I tell you I work hard for my pay—terribly hard, and if you foreigners took the trouble, as I have said, to study the literature of the cause you could better understand my motives."

Here I asked Borodin how many other Russians were in the pay of the Nationalist Government. He denied that there were more than a comparative few including a few military advisers. This notwithstanding the fact that to my own knowledge every incoming boat and train is bringing a fresh quota straight from Moscow or Leningrad.

Help Wanted from Powers.

Turning to the subject of the expected Note from the Powers, and the present attitude of the foreign governments towards China, Borodin, ignoring entirely what I described as crimes against civilisation committed in the name of the Nationalist Government in Nanking, made the astonishing suggestion that the Powers should all turn to and assist in stabilizing the government at Hankow.

"Up to now this war between the

North and the South, and the supplying of the necessary forces, has taken up all the wits of our leaders," he said. "And only to-day have we been able to turn our at-

tention to internal affairs. That is what we are most concerned about to-day—the adjustment of our internal position, local administration, the needs of our business communities, the financial problems and the re-opening of trade routes, clogged by the military movements of the last few days. What we shall accomplish depends entirely upon the Powers, for while they talk intervention, reprisals, sanctions, bombardments, our people will continue to pack up and run away."

"What we wish is a clearly expressed attitude on the part of the Powers, that all this talk of intervention by professional interventionists is all nonsense. That would go far to stabilize things and relieve the great tension under which we are endeavouring to carry on."

"This movement to perpetuate chaos in China must come to an end, for I can tell you now that if the Powers believe that in the Nanking outfit they have a new hope, they are doomed to a bitter disappointment."

Chung Tool of Others.

"Chiang Kai-shek must go. He is setting up a government in Nanking by false pretences. He has falsified his position by declaring to his followers that he has the support of Wang Ching-hui. This support he has not obtained, and he proceeds with the establishment of the so-called Nationalist Government with the aid of three Kuangsi reactionary generals and three notorious anarchists, two of whom, having accomplished their mischief in Nanking, have now fled.

"These forces are actually keeping Chiang Kai-shek prisoner, making him do what they wish. He is, in short, the victim of a nice trick, for instead of fighting him when they might have done, they have joined him and driven him wherever they wished. It is interesting to see the tactics of the militarists who have misruled China for 15 years and are fighting now to misrule the country for another 15 or 20 years if they can."

"But while they persist, while the Nanking outfit persists in this present attempt to usurp the authority of the government of the country, I can tell you there will be no end to the strikes, no end to terror in the country. So long as this outfit lasts the struggle must continue."

"As for that other outfit—the Mukden outfit—they are the head of Medusa. Those who look upon it must turn to stone. To suggest Chiang Kai-shek will link up with them is ridiculous for who is he to link up with? They are no longer a living entity. They have long been a corpse and it must be our task to bury them. We must do it before the warm weather overtakes us."

Powers Who "Play False."

Borodin in conclusion, reverted to the subject of the suggested blockade:

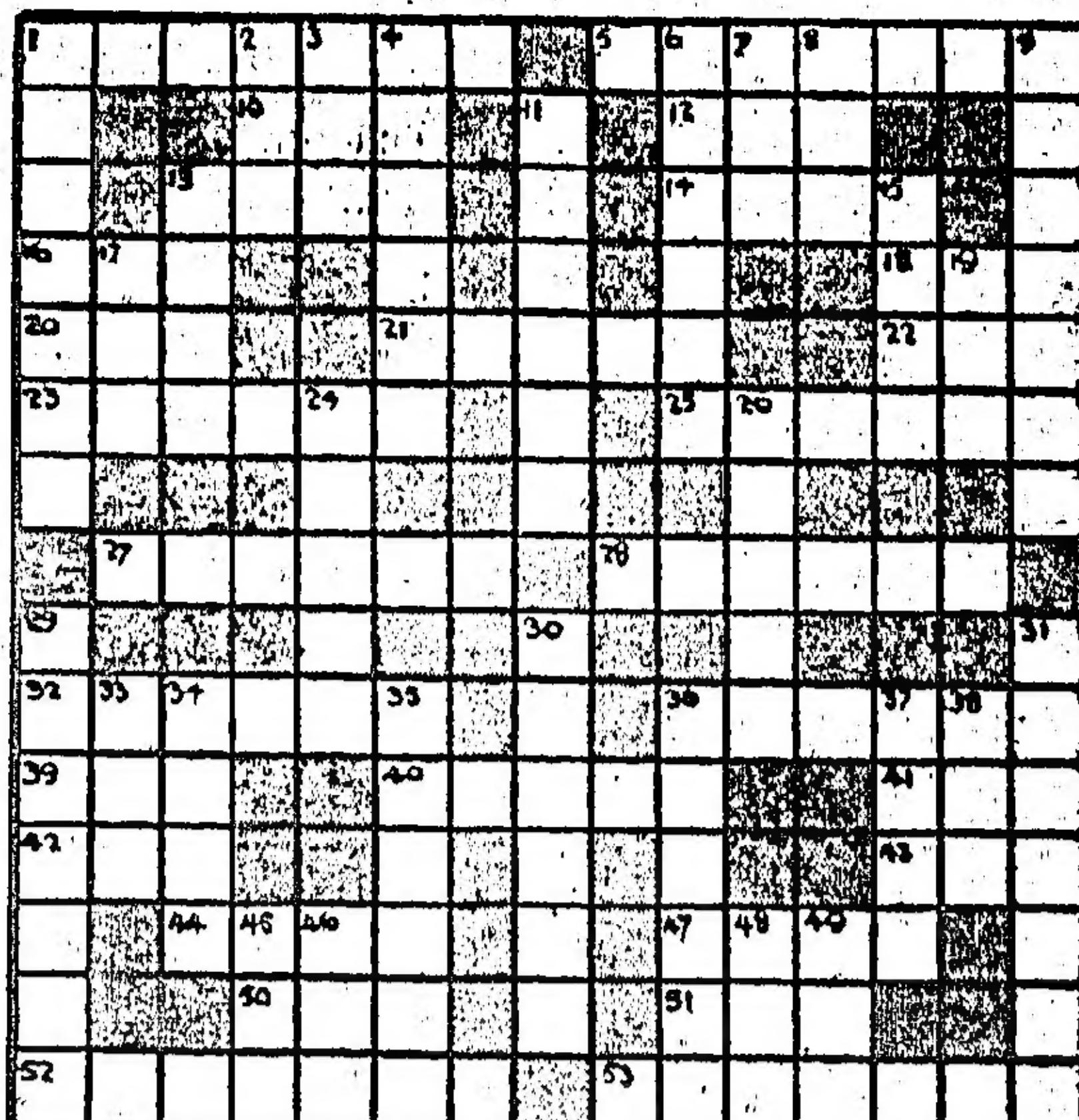
"You tell them from me it is of no use, because I can tell you now, and I have no hesitation in doing so, that there are Powers in need of trade, who will break this blockade. They are negotiating with us at the present moment. They will put down ships and bring us anything, rifles, bombs, machine-guns, artillery and all the paraphernalia of war—everything we are able and ready to pay for."

"We shall be driven to negotiate because this blockade will involve not the ordinary demand for compensation, which was made and met at Kukkiang, but something much more sinister—an attempt to deal a death blow to the nationalist movement in China."

"To meet this eventuality we shall enlist all the forces and resources at our command, for this movement of young China, which was only born yesterday shall not perish in a day."

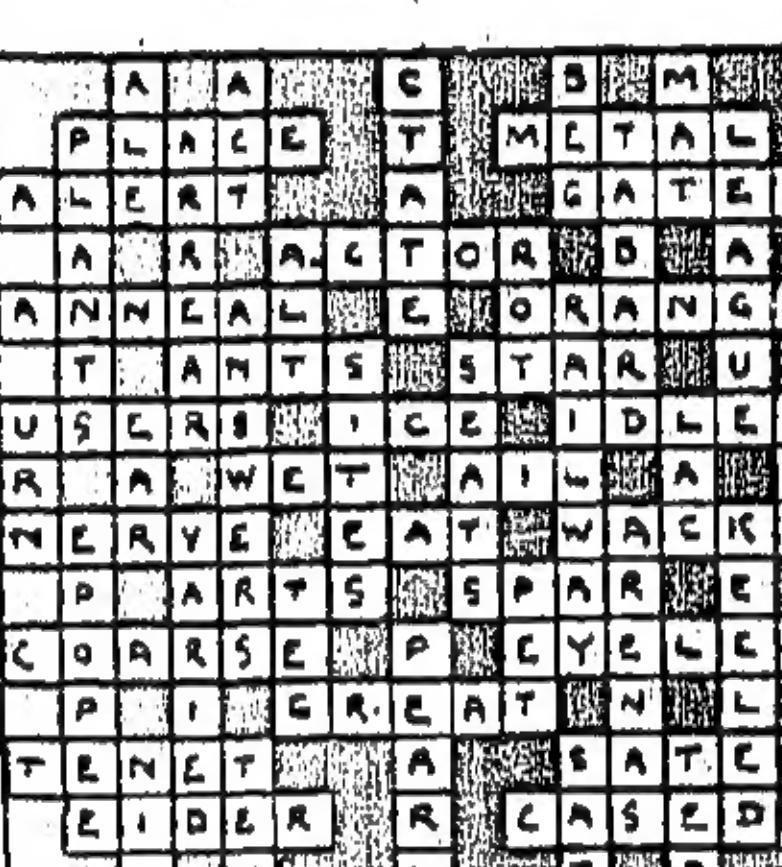
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26. Female sheep.  
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3. Even.  
4. Clatter.  
5. A stray.  
6. Born.  
7. Ocean.  
8. Burnt with a fluid.  
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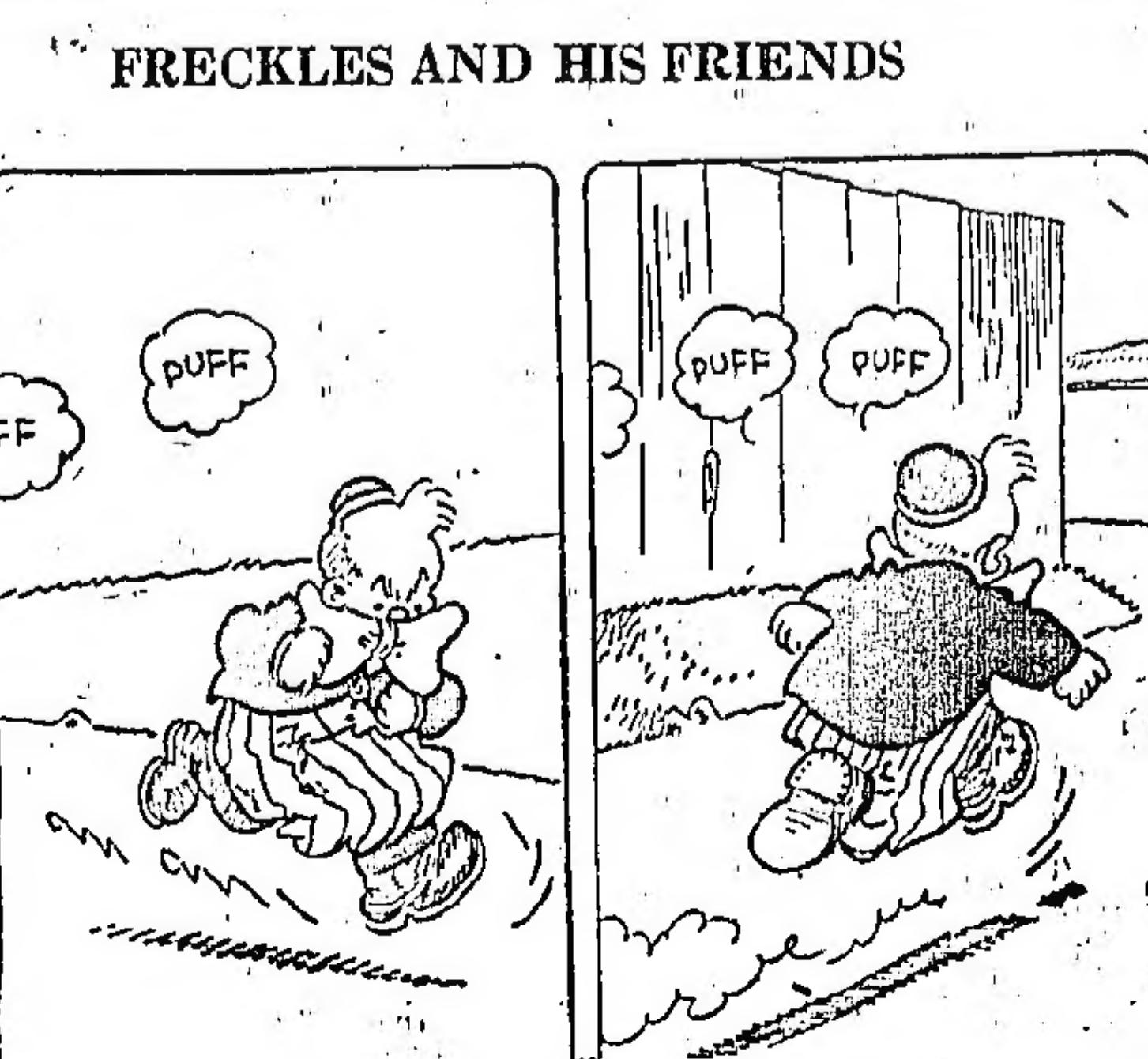
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inefficient and will  
put the engine out  
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in size, light in  
weight and easy to  
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### The Hongkong Telegraph.

TUESDAY, MAY 10, 1927.

### THE KUOMINTANG TO-DAY.

The article we reproduced  
yesterday, from the pen of Mr.  
George E. Sokolsky, the well-  
known Shanghai writer on matters  
Chinese, tells the inner history of  
the rise and decline of the Ku-  
mingtang, from a body of great  
promise only a year ago to a dis-  
rupted organisation to-day which  
is split into factions, and is unable  
to claim that it represents any  
substantial portion of Chinese  
opinion. When one refers thus to  
the Kuomintang, the real allusion  
is to the Nationalist Party, or  
Government, that arose at Canton,  
and, under a scheme of reconstruc-  
tion just after the Hongkong  
boycott, bade fair to develop into  
a unified administration, so re-  
presentative of the South that  
there were not wanting advocates,  
in this Colony, and in the diplomatic  
circles of several important  
Powers, who were all for some  
form of recognition to what ap-  
peared a *fait accompli*—the estab-  
lishment of a responsible Re-  
public distinct from the already  
tottering Peking Government.

Admitted, the Canton regime a  
twelvemonth ago was under the  
influence of Soviet Russia, yet  
Borodin was declared to be no  
more than adviser. It was felt,  
then as subsequently, that once  
the baby Republic of the South  
had found its feet, it would begin  
to seek independence and throw  
off the restraining or guiding  
hand of the Russian nurse. As  
Mr. Sokolsky points out, there was  
a brief period when it appeared as  
if Canton, and that meant the  
province of Kwantung, was to be  
administered with a minimum of  
the evils apparent all over China,  
and an era of prosperity seemed  
to be about to dawn. There was  
an abundance of outside capital  
ready for the asking, and the ideal  
would have been the development  
of the Nationalist regime to such  
a state that full recognition could  
not have been much longer with-  
held. But then came the present  
Northern campaign, and the revela-  
tion of how much the Com-  
munist element, fed both material-  
ly and spiritually by Moscow,  
had to do behind the scenes.

It will be remembered that Mar-  
shal Chiang Kai-shek, not himself  
a Cantonese, made an effort to  
purge the party of its most  
extreme factions a whole year ago.  
He was outwardly successful.  
Actually, it now transpires, the  
Moscow-controlled clique per-  
mitted the subjugation of the ex-  
tremists merely to serve its own  
ends. The Northern campaign, a  
first step in the Soviet scheme for  
the control of the whole of China  
if possible, was about to be  
launched, and no obstacle could  
be permitted to stand in the way  
of the admittedly best Chinese  
commander for the task—the man  
who was to bear the nominal title  
of supreme Commander-in-Chief—  
Chiang Kai-shek. So, with Rus-  
sian military and political  
advisers, and Russian gold, the  
expedition set forth. What hap-  
pened in current history. The  
Northern armies, mostly a rabble  
with insincere, corruptible leader,  
were swept before the enthusiasm  
of the Nationalist invaders, who  
fought at the beginning with some  
of the first truly patriotic fervour  
seen in any Chinese army of  
modern times. Yet, quite early  
on, there were signs that all was  
not well in the Kuomintang camp.  
There were persistent rumours  
that Marshal Chiang was not at  
ease with his "advisers," and it  
became evident before long that  
they were Communist usurpers,  
both Chinese and Russian, who  
desired to take to themselves the  
spoils of war, and dispute the  
supremacy of the Marshal they  
had themselves appointed. Pro-  
bably warned beforehand of a  
coup planned for his substitution,  
Chiang Kai-shek advanced to  
Shanghai, and there took drastic  
measures against plotters within  
his area of control. Similar steps  
have developed at Canton. No  
doubt madly chagrined at the  
failure of their original plan, the  
Hongkong extremists have since  
come out into the open, only, we  
see, to find that their hands are  
more or less tied.

Meanwhile, Chiang seeks peace  
with the North. Eventually, if  
his pourparlers succeed, there is  
likely to be a collapse of the Han-  
kow branch of the Kuomintang,  
and a re-union in the party as a  
mere matter of necessity. But  
what of Kuomintang influence  
now? It is practically nil so far  
as the responsible opinion of the  
world goes. A great opportunity  
has been lost. Definitely, the  
party has come to represent a  
band of place-seekers, oppor-  
tunists, and extremists, with a  
few earnest men whose influence  
lasts just so long as they are able  
to wield a powerful right arm.  
Its corruption by Moscow is de-  
finite, and for a long time to come  
it must be looked upon with the  
gravest suspicion by the nations  
that have orderly rule as an ideal.  
The Kuomintang has slipped badly,  
and it will take a long time to  
recover from the effects of its  
fall.

### Australian Royal Tour.

The opening of the new Com-  
monwealth Parliament building at  
Canberra marks the conclusion  
so far as its special intent is con-  
cerned, of the tour by the Duke  
and Duchess of York to the col-  
onies "down under." It also  
marks the end of a successful visit,  
insofar as the strengthening of  
ties of Empire are concerned.  
Though the Duke of York has not  
the popularity of his elder brother  
the Prince of Wales, the Empire's  
best Ambassador, yet he has en-  
tered similarly into the spirit of  
the country he is visiting, and  
there has been a great deal of the  
truly democratic touch in the in-  
tercourse between the representa-  
tive of the British Royal house and  
the people of the Antipodes.  
There were inevitable criticisms  
here and there, but the overwhelming  
opinion was that the Duke and  
Duchess well fitted the role they  
set out to fill, and the wind-up of  
the special visit with the ceremony  
at Canberra has lacked nothing of  
the enthusiasm that one expects  
from events of the kind. It re-  
calls the tour made by the present  
King, when he was the Duke of  
Cornwall and York, a good many  
years ago, on the occasion of the  
opening of the first Australian  
Parliament. Thus has history re-  
peated itself, and the ceremonious  
opening of the present enlarged  
Parliament by a Royal representa-  
tive lends to the dignity that has  
come to be associated with the  
expansion that has taken place in  
the status of the bigger colonies,  
such as Australia. To the very  
conservative scenes such as were

### DAY BY DAY.

THE ONE THING IN THE WORLD OF  
VALUE IS THE ACTIVE SOUL.—Emerson.

The s.s. Empress of Canada is  
due here from Japan and Shang-  
hai next Monday.

The P. and O. s.s. Mirzapur,  
with outward mails, is due in port  
next Monday about daylight.

The Ben Line s.s. Ben Lomond,  
from British ports via the Philip-  
pines, is due on Friday of next  
week.

A collision took place yester-  
day, just off Blake Pier, between  
the steam launch Wofat Fat and a  
cargo junk. The damage sus-  
tained by the junk amounted to  
\$30.

To-day, being what is known as  
National Humiliation Day, most of  
the Chinese papers in the Colony,  
in response to requests by their  
workers, have decided to have a  
holiday.

A Chinese coolie has been sent  
to the Government Civil Hospital  
suffering from injuries to his  
head. He was knocked down by  
motor car No. 1813 in Connaught  
Road, West, yesterday.

Seen wearing a hat during the  
proceedings in the Court room of  
the Kowloon Magistracy this  
morning, a Chinese who was later  
brought before Mr. W. Schofield  
was fined \$2 for contempt of court.

A Chinese was sentenced this  
morning by Major Willson to  
eight months' hard labour. The  
man's record showed that he was  
sent to prison in 1921 for three  
months on a charge of stealing.  
He was then banished for ten years  
but returned to the Colony in  
1923 when he was arrested and  
sent to prison for a year. This  
is his second re-appearance after  
being banished.

### OBITUARY.

#### MR. HORATIO ROBERTSON.

The death has taken place in  
Shanghai of Mr. Horatio Robertson,  
a well-known merchant and  
owner of property, which occurred  
at the Country Hospital on  
Wednesday evening. Mr. Robertson  
had been more or less unwell  
for the past few weeks and was  
taken to the hospital on Tuesday  
with the view of recuperating with  
a quiet rest. His condition, how-  
ever, did not improve and he passed  
away as mentioned.

The late Mr. Robertson was  
born in England 66 years ago.  
His father was a well-known mer-  
chant and contractor at Foochow  
during the very height of the good  
old tea days when merchant  
clippers made such wonderful and  
memorable passages between Foo-  
chow and London. Mr. Robertson's  
father was more than closely  
identified with these clippers and  
we understand he was a full owner  
of one or several of his own  
sailing ships. The late Mr. Robertson  
was best known as a shipping man.  
He was trained to

shipping office routine in a Cardiff  
shipowner's firm, then came out to  
the East to join his father at Foo-  
chow. They flew their own house  
flag and their well-known Hong  
name "Pah Zong" has been kept  
up by Mr. Robertson ever since  
and at present it appears at the  
firm's new residence on Route Dou-  
mer.

For quite a long period Mr. Robertson  
was a resident of Hankow and it was there he acquired such  
a knowledge of the Russian language  
as to be looked upon as a very  
fine Russian linguist. For the  
past 30 years, however, Mr. Robertson  
has been continuously in  
Shanghai. He was associated for  
a great number of years as manager  
or agent of the Russian Volunteer  
Fleet and it may be candidly  
stated that no better shipping man  
could ever have been entrusted  
with such a difficult position;  
certainly no one with such a wide  
and varied shipping experience  
could ever have been selected for  
the position. Mr. Robertson was  
also much interested in the cotton  
mills of Shanghai, particularly in  
the Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing  
Co. It was characteristic of  
Mr. Robertson's business acumen  
that in whatever business he took  
a leading part he set himself to  
make a success of it. His opinions  
were always most valuable, far-  
sighted and trustworthy. Mr. Robertson  
will be much missed amongst the mercantile and other  
communities of Shanghai.

I submit that if we wish to solve  
the China problem our first duty is  
to suspend independent action and  
to go to Tokyo and talk straight  
business.

### THE SURRENDER OF TIENTSIN.

#### WHY IT MUST NOT BE.

I am pleased that you should  
have taken up the matter of the  
British Concession in Tientsin,  
writes "Putman Weale" to the N.  
C. Daily News. Having made an  
intensive study of the Hankow Con-  
cession and everything that has hap-  
pened there since the surrender of  
January 3-5, I am strongly of opinion  
that it is impossible to maintain  
municipal institutions in China under a mixed control, and that the inevitable tendency is for such administrations to fall to the natural Chinese level which is so  
inefficient from the Occidental point  
of view that values and general  
security suffer a fall of from 50 to  
80 per cent. It is not true that  
financial checks are sufficient to hold  
things together; just as important  
is the matter of the police which  
the moment it passes into the hands  
of a Chinese Director makes it in-  
adequate to the needs of a Western  
population and automatically de-  
prives the community of its vitality  
and initiative. Moreover, the  
Board of Municipal Councillors is  
nearly totally eclipsed by the Chinese  
Director or Chairman, who being a government appointee or  
under government influence, has  
from the Chinese point of view ab-  
solute control of the whole "muni-  
cipal" machinery. While the Tien-  
tsin agreement may be vastly  
superior to the Hankow agreement,  
it necessarily carries within itself  
fatal seeds,—harmful and humili-  
ating to the British, and of no possi-  
ble benefit to the Chinese who for  
at least another generation will be  
under the thrall of Civil War.

There is another point politically  
far more important just now. The  
British Government is very solici-  
tous about securing the sincere co-  
operation of such Powers as Japan  
and France. Yet at this very mo-  
ment it deliberately does things  
which make sincere co-operation  
impossible; for both French and  
Japanese look upon our Concession  
policy in Hankow and Tientsin as  
a deliberate betrayal which must  
expose their own Concessions to re-  
prisals and attack at some moment  
so as to force them to surrender in  
the same way. Moreover, we have  
not yet lived down or explained the  
British Memorandum of December  
18 which Sir Miles Lampson showed  
in Hankow to Mr. Eugene Chen,  
prior to its being read to the Diplomatic  
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## EXCITING TIMES ON THE YANGTZE.

## BAD GUNNERY BY THE CHINESE.

## THE GALLANT KIAWO.

Shanghai, May 6. The following are extracts from some notes received from a Reuter correspondent who left for Hankow on the 1st, Payang on April 1.

Chinkiang has been having thrills over the week-end. Across the river there is a motor road running to Yangchow and the Northerners brought up a piece of light artillery on an armoured lorry and tried to make two Chinese cruisers uncomfortable. The cruisers are lying off the Chinkiang Bund. The Northerners failed to hit the ships, which replied with as little success.

Yesterday these Chinese cruisers fired 100 shells from 1,600 yards at some red roofed buildings on the north bank but did not register one hit.

On Sunday the Butterfield and Swire str. Ninghai suffered rather badly off Tungchow, shots hitting her from a battery below the Lungshan Pagoda. A three inch shell penetrated twin-decks and burst in the compradore's room, injuring a Chinese. Another shell hit the bridge and did considerable damage. A third shell went through the upper deck of the Special Service ship Kiawo and shrapnel injured two seamen aboard her.

## A Busy Time.

H.M.S. Wanderer had a busy time yesterday. She took a short cut known as Demodoces passage near the Kiangyin forts. The forts opened fire and Wanderer replied with 70 shells from her main armament. Wanderer sustained one casualty.

We left the gallant Kiawo at Chinkiang. With only a couple of pom-poms she has not hesitated to face the fire of field artillery and has seen us safely through a very dangerous zone which is heavily fortified at strategic points and held by undisciplined troops of uncertain temperament. She must of course wait for the Chinese to fire first before acting and her role is an unenviable one carried through with the traditional pluck and smartness of the Senior Service.

Since leaving Chinkiang the convoy has been meandering along at six and a half knots, which appears to be the best speed of the str. Kian, under the charge of H.M.S. Wanderer.

## Narrow Escape of Officers.

On Friday last Reuter's correspondent reported the shelling of the str. Kiawo by troops on the Yangtze.

It now transpires that the shell which hit the cabin of the ship, which has now been taken over by the Navy, might have had disastrous results had it been fired a few seconds before. Just before the shell was fired all officers—many of whom were then in the wardroom—were ordered to their stations. Then the shell was fired and exploded in the cabin, which the officers had fortunately just left.

## WATERFRONT IDLERS.

## EXTORT EARNINGS OF COOLIES.

A curious light on waterfront activities was disclosed in a case before Mr. R. E. Lindsell this morning. Two odd-job coolies were charged with levying blackmail on their fellows, and Detective Inspector Shafain told an interesting story of the circumstances which led to this case.

For some months past, the officer stated, a number of waterfront porters had banded themselves into an organization for the purpose of battenning on the earnings of their fellows. By means of threats of bodily injury, which were sometimes carried out, they had been enabled to levy a "tax" of two cents on every ten cents of the victims' earnings. By themselves paying a contribution to the head-coolies, the gang were also enabled to establish a sort of waterfront labour monopoly, and implant in the minds of those outside of their privileged circle, the idea that they indeed managed all the labour contracts.

It came to pass that, ganged and harassed, the coolies eventually complained to the police, and action was taken by Inspector Shafain. The two men now charged in Court are stated to be of this gang of parasites.

After evidence had been heard from a number of witnesses, one of whom said that his porter's rope was taken away from him by the first defendant and thrown into the sea, the case was adjourned until this afternoon.

## "RED" KIUKIANG.

## TALE OF ANOTHER INVASION.

## TERRIFIED CHINESE.

Thousands of men of Chu Pei-tch's 3rd Army (Red) are crowding into Kiuikiang from places down river, and in the neighbourhood of the Poyang Lake, writes a Kiuikiang correspondent of the *N. C. Daily News*. These men are said to be on their way to Nanchang to reinforce the Left Wing troops there and along the railway line between Kiuikiang and Nanchang. Meanwhile they are billeted in the houses and shacks of the native city, much to the dismay of the inhabitants, as the troops pay for nothing. They have even threatened to occupy all the empty houses in the concession and we expect this to happen at any minute.

The Soviet Government has handed a strongly worded protest to the Chinese Charge d'Affaires in Moscow in which "dire consequences" are threatened if the captives are so disposed of. This is all that is known of the Note for the Soviet Consul has not received a copy and the Wuichinpo will not release it.

The Soviet spokesmen allege that they are prevented from seeing either the captives from the Embassy or Mrs. Borodin and her fellow prisoners from the Pamiat Lenina.

Dr. C. J. Fox, of Tientsin, has been retained as counsel for the prisoners, but he, too, is unable to see them and cannot even file his application to appear in their defense.

## Trial by Military.

From the Chinese side it is gathered that all the prisoners will be given a trial, but in a military court and not in a civilian court. Officials yesterday told me it is not usual for a civilian lawyer to appear before such tribunals. They refute the Russian allegation that the prisoners are badly treated. A highly respected and elderly Customs employee was kidnapped in broad daylight on the crowded Chinese Bund just outside the Concession. He was bundled into a boat and taken over to the deserted North bank opposite. He was held for ransom for \$1,000 but after much hardship and bargaining obtained his release by giving up a gold ring and a promissory note for \$60, which amount he paid the next day.

At last Eugene Chen has kept a promise. One morning we read in the wireless press that he had issued a notice in Hankow that the National Government could no longer be responsible for the protection of unoccupied foreign properties, and that very afternoon the house of Mr. Goddard, an American subject, was looted in Kiuikiang Native City by Chinese National Government troops. All the foreign houses in the native city have been reoccupied by these troops as billets.

## "Distinguished" Visitors.

Cheng Chien, the exalted commander of that organization of expert looters, the 6th National Army, is in Kiuikiang. So is the infamous Lin Tso-heng, the man who organized the Nanking horrors. As head of the Political Bureau of the 6th Army he has caused the native town and concession to be plastered with posters denouncing the false government set up in Nanking and demanding the death of the traitor Chiang Kai-shek and his allies.

We have, indeed, a gathering of distinguished visitors. In addition to Lin Tso-heng, we have his brother Lin Tso-lich, the newly appointed local Red Commissioner of Foreign Affairs. Until recently he has been acting as interpreter to Doriot, French member of the 3rd International Gang, who have come to China to stir up trouble.

## Ignominious Flight.

Liu Hao, the previous Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, was appointed by Chiang Kai-shek some months ago. What did this worthy do when he found things were getting too hot for him? He happened one evening to be in the room of Gen. Teng, Kiuikiang Defence Commissioner, when the latter was called up on the telephone by Chu Pei-ten and ordered to arrest Liu Hao. Gen. Teng is a friend of Liu Hao's and told him to get out quick. At 7 next morning Liu Hao presented himself on board a British destroyer and refused to go ashore. He said his life was in danger. He wished to leave by the first British steamer for Nanking. As, however, there were no British steamers going down river for several days, he took a British steamer going up to Hankow that same afternoon and will stay on that steamer until it goes down again to Nanking. Naturally he will take very good care not to go ashore at Hankow. So we still have our Commissioner of Customs but we have lost our Commissioner of Foreign Affairs.

How are the mighty fallen! First of all they threaten and then they cringe for protection. How very oriental and how very contemptible.

One of our few remaining diversions is to visit the occasional steamer which pass through, as we may find friends on board who can supply news from the other ports up and down the river. Late, however, few British appear to have been travelling on

## SOVIET IS GROWING ANXIOUS.

## FEAR FOR CHINA'S RUSSIAN PRISONERS.

## LATEST PEKING REPORTS.

Peking, May 6. Much disquiet has been caused among the remaining officials of the Soviet Embassy by the summary garroting of the Chinese captured in last month's raid. It is feared that the Russians will share the same fate without trial or ceremony.

The Soviet Government has handed a strongly worded protest to the Chinese Charge d'Affaires in Moscow in which "dire consequences" are threatened if the captives are so disposed of. This is all that is known of the Note for the Soviet Consul has not received a copy and the Wuichinpo will not release it.

The Soviet spokesmen allege that they are prevented from seeing either the captives from the Embassy or Mrs. Borodin and her fellow prisoners from the Pamiat Lenina.

Dr. C. J. Fox, of Tientsin, has been retained as counsel for the prisoners, but he, too, is unable to see them and cannot even file his application to appear in their defense.

## Trial by Military.

From the Chinese side it is gathered that all the prisoners will be given a trial, but in a military court and not in a civilian court. Officials yesterday told me it is not usual for a civilian lawyer to appear before such tribunals. They refute the Russian allegation that the prisoners are badly treated. A highly respected and elderly Customs employee was kidnapped in broad daylight on the crowded Chinese Bund just outside the Concession. He was bundled into a boat and taken over to the deserted North bank opposite. He was held for ransom for \$1,000 but after much hardship and bargaining obtained his release by giving up a gold ring and a promissory note for \$60, which amount he paid the next day.

The only hope of gaining favourable consideration of the Soviet case is considered to be the imminent return of Yang Yu-ting to Peking. When he is away Chang Tsung-chang's influence comes to the surface and this is what the Russians are afraid of since Marshal Chang has already made known his wish that the Russian prisoners should be treated the same way as the Chinese.

## Bid for Foreign Sympathy.

The Soviet spokesmen are trying to gain foreign sympathy with the plight of their fellow-countrymen on the ground that the Chinese are handling their first case of political offence in which foreigners are implicated. They say that all foreigners are in the same boat in view of which we should try to prevent the establishment of a precedent of a kind that would be dangerous in future years.

The foreign response is cold. It is generally felt that the raid removed a cloud over Peking that was growing denser with the gradual progress northwards of the Cantonese. The seized documents proved the long-feared that boring tactics were being hatched under the cover of the immunity of the Legation Quarter.

Typical foreign comment is "Well, they have got exactly what they asked for. The Soviet prides itself on its realism and now they have got to be realistic enough to face the music. They are fond of telling the world this music is wonderful stuff. As for being in the same boat, Moscow deserted it a long time ago and from their own boat have been 'bumping' us so much in recent years that we have all our work cut out to keep above water." — *N. C. Daily News*.

Although he turns the scale at 17st. 6lb. A. C. Spence, of Harpenden, Herts, the heaviest boy at Eton, is a keen player of every sort of game. He was one of the college "walls" in a great game with the Oppidans on St. Andrew's Day. He gained his Rugby colour last year, and is a good, forward, and generally takes the kick at goal. Recently he came straight away from South Meadow after playing in a Rugby match against the Harlequins, and took part in the school sports on the school field. He was entered for the high jump, but did not compete! He took part in the tug-of-war, however, but his team—the Drybobs—was beaten by the Wetbobs—by 2 pulls to nil, despite the advantage of weight.

## TO-DAY.

Dollar on demand 2/3/16  
Lighting-up 6.53 p.m.

British steamers, the only ones now running. The first class accommodation of the steamers is all occupied by officials of the Chinese National Government and by Russian agents of the Bolshevik Government. What a very strange country, that we should carry these genty in our hated steamers and facilitate their affairs instead of allowing them to enjoy the journey between Shanghai and Hankow in their own native junks!

## BROTHERS AT LAW.

## SUPREME COURT ARGUMENT.

Continuing his argument in the mortgage case in the Supreme Court this morning, before the acting Chief Justice (Mr. J. R. Wood), Mr. Eldon Potter, K.C., contended that the mortgage transaction was rendered null and void by the Infant's Relief Act in England. He argued that his Lordship could not grant relief by making an order for the return of the property on repayment of the mortgage money, because he would then be literally enforcing a contract which, under the Infant's Relief Act, was null and void.

Mr. D. G. M. Bernard presided, and there were also present: Sir Robert Ho Tung, Mr. A. H. Compton, Mr. H. P. White, Mr. A. S. Gubbay (directors), Mr. L. S. Greenhill (secretary), Mr. E. Davidson (solicitor), Messrs. W. E. Shenton, R. Sutherland, T. G. Weall, H. A. Rodgers, D. Skinner, A. M. McKirby, R. E. MacDougall, H. Gittins, A. M. da Silva, F. Laurel, A. Murdoch, N. V. A. Croucher, J. K. Shaw, F. Austin, P. M. da Graca, P. M. G. Silva, P. C. Randall, B. J. Lacon, D. J. Purves, W. Brackenridge and W. Lithgow Smith (shareholders).

## LAND INVESTMENT MEETING.

## PAYMENT TO THE CHATER ESTATE.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Company, Limited, this morning, authorised the Directors to pay to the Executor of the late Sir Catchick Paul Chater, C.M.G., the proportion of the remuneration to which the late Sir Paul would have been entitled had he survived to the end of 1926, amounting to \$21,846.26.

The case arises over dissent among sixteen sons of a wealthy Chinese who died in Macao in 1907, who invested money in property which was registered in the names of other people when he died. The plaintiffs, Loo Kwong-lam and Loo Kwong-han claim they were infants when they entered into a mortgage with Li Koon-chun and Kan Tong-po on Hongkong property for \$400,000 in February, 1925, and ask for the mortgage to be set aside on those grounds, and in addition because they have not benefited, it being stated that they have only received \$9,000 between them out of the total mortgage money.

## Chairman's Speech.

The Chairman said: "Gentlemen, you will recollect that at our last annual meeting on January 21th I referred to the item in the balance sheet of the Company as at December 31st, 1926, 'Managing Directors' Fees, in Suspense \$21,846.26' representing a portion of the fees for 1926 which were due to the late Sir Paul Chater calculated up to the date of his death.

Our legal advisers are doubtful if the estate of the deceased is legally entitled to those fees owing to the way clause 95 (b) of the Articles of Association is worded. However your Directors are unanimous in considering that the sum in question should be paid to the estate having regard to the work of Sir Paul during early months of the year and do not wish to endeavour to press what may be the technical meaning of the Article referred to.

Under the circumstances they have been advised to call this meeting and ask for the approval of shareholders to making the payment to the estate and I trust you will be agreeable to it.

I now beg to propose that the resolution advertised as read by the secretary be passed as an ordinary resolution and when this has been seconded I shall be pleased to answer to the best of my ability any questions which shareholders may wish to ask."

Mr. A. H. Compton seconded, and there being no questions, the resolution was put to the meeting and unanimously carried.

There was no other business.

The weather forecast up till noon to-morrow, issued by the Royal Observatory, states: "East winds, moderate; overcast, occasional rain."

The case was adjourned until this afternoon.

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Face Towels from \$1.00 Doz to \$3 per Doz.

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Chamois Polishers 18 x 24. \$5.00 "

Floor Cloths 17 x 21. \$3.50 "

  
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That she will thank you from her heart.

That she'll be proud to wear such a

beautiful gift. That you will be

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## CHOCOLATE COATED ICE CREAM

Not to suffer from the heat  
Ice-cream Chocolate-Bars you'll eat

Try them, buy them, DAILY TWICE

You will feel so fine and nice

A refreshment cold like ice.

Always full value for the price

It will give you strength and health

Cream and Chocolate—nothing else

Good for children, women, men,

Costs you only 20 cents.

Will be sold here and there

</

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PERCIVAL STREET, HAPPY VALLEY.

(Ten minutes by tram from Hongkong Hotel).

THURSDAY, May 12th, FRIDAY, May 13th, SATURDAY, May 14th.  
at 9.15 p.m. at 9.15 p.m.

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Prices:—\$2.00 \$1.00 and 50 cents.  
Sailors and Soldiers in uniform, 60 cents, 30 cents.  
(Trams will wait until the conclusion of the performances.)

## QUEEN'S

THURSDAY till SATURDAY  
MAY 12th till 14th.

## A Mammoth Show

## RAFFLES

The Master Cracksman  
presentingCheating The Grave  
THE GREATEST ILLUSION  
OF ALL TIMESand  
BUSTER KEATON  
in  
SEVEN CHANCES  
Certainly One Of His  
Funniest Productions

## STAR

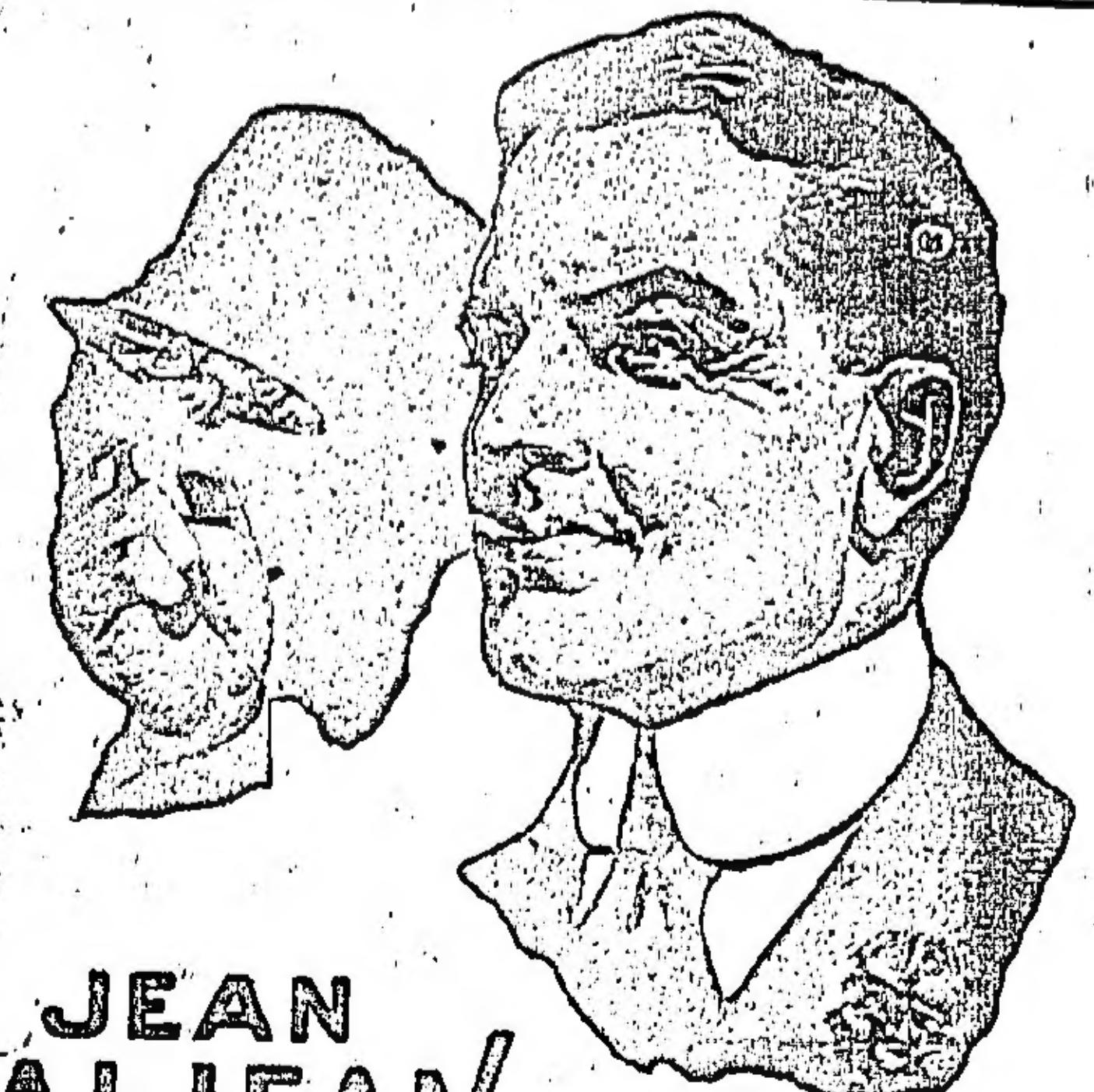
## A CORRECTION.

COMING, MAY 17th.

## WILBUR PLAYERS

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LATEST COMEDIES &amp; DRAMAS

JEAN  
VALJEAN  
"Truly a Cigar".TABAQUERIA FILIPINA  
LEADING TOBACCONISTS IN THE FAR EAST

## "RED" CATECHISM.

SOME PROPAGANDA  
QUESTIONS.

## A CORRECTED TRANSLATION.

On Tuesday, April 19, there was published in the *North China Daily News*, a translation of the "Red" Catechism forced upon every Southern soldier and any other Chinese who can read and with whom the "nationalist" agents come in touch. Since then, a still more violent document has been sent in, which, it is stated, is a word perfect translation, though the other was substantially correct so far as it went. The second version follows:

Question—How are our Chinese people oppressed and persecuted?

Answer—1.—Both the land forces and the sea forces of the various strong countries can come to China at their pleasure.

2.—These various strong countries seize and usurp territories that are clearly China's, such as Shanghai, Hankow, Canton, Weihaiwei, Hongkong, Port Arthur, Dairen, Canton Harbour, and such-like places. Although some of them are still called Rented-Districts (or Concessions), in truth they are under the domination of the principle of Imperialism of the outside countries.

3.—Within the boundaries of these usurped districts, when Chinese go to law against foreigners, they must go before a foreign judge. When Chinese go to law against Chinese, they must also be judged by a foreigner. This is called the Consular power of extraterritoriality.

4.—The Maritime Customs are our treasury. The Customs receipts is our government's most important revenue, but foreigners have usurped control. The revenues have been fixed by treaty, and we are not able to freely change them. All duties are collected by them, and we have not the liberty to take and use them. The keys of our treasury are already in the grasp of foreigners. Truly it is enough to bring about our financial death.

5.—For the rest, all the unequal treaties are the bills of sale of our body. By means of them they have tyrannized over and have defrauded us in many ways. They have openly robbed and they have secretly stolen. With consummate baseness and complete villainy and daring and dangerous intrigue, they have taken our excellent military harbours, commercial bases, railroads, mines and all our territorial control, our commerce and our entire coast-line together with harbours, bays, islands and lowlands, and have usurped them. In regard to independent authority, national defence, matters of finance and communications—examine all of them and there is not one that is not involved in the preservation or the destruction of China.

6.—Chinese militarists are supplied (by foreigners) with money and arms to carry on long and destructive internecine wars, in order that they may claim the pretended right of intervention.

7.—They intrigue with anti-revolutionary governments to prohibit movements of national patriotism, and under their direction Chinese armies slaughtered young men who love their country.

8.—Because of some petty reasons they disregard Chinese sovereignty, and at will send gunboats to rush violently into our inland rivers.

9.—There are many kinds of economic oppression, such as. (1) The unwarranted importation of foreign goods. Every year they seize about 500 million dollars worth of our wealth (by this means). (2) Then there is the unjustifiable circulation in our markets of foreign bank-notes, and the control of the revenues deposited in foreign banks. Every year they rob us of about 100 million dollars in this way. (3) By the increase of freight charges on imports and exports they rob us every year of from several million to 100 million dollars. (4) Rents and revenues from Concessions and lands that have been cut off are another class of loss. Every year they rob us in this way of about 500 million dollars. (5) Monopolized business takes from us 100 million dollars a year. (6) By other kinds of special privileges they extort from us several tens of millions of dollars every year.

These six kinds of economic oppression cause us to receive an annual injury of \$1,200,000,000. If we cannot recover the loss it will be increased every year. In ten years it will be increased 2½ times, so that every year we shall lose 3,000 million dollars. If these 3,000 million dollars were taken and divided among our 400 million people, every one of us would receive from the foreigners seven dollars and a half, and, counting out the less productive groups, us old men, women, children and weaklings, this saddles on the productive men a burden of tax to the foreigner of \$45 each a year. How fearful is this kind of economic oppression?

10.—Every Chinese who goes to England, America, France and Japan, and such imperialistic countries and their dependencies, no

## MYSTERY AT THE QUEEN'S.

## "RAFFLES" COMES TO THRILL HONGKONG.

The Queen's programme for Thursday till Saturday should certainly please everyone. Buster Keaton will be seen in "Seven Chances", one of the best pictures he has ever made, and "Raffles", the "Man of Mystery", brings with him an act that for years has headed the bill on the American vaudeville stage.



A striking and effective stage setting forms the background for one of the most mystifying and most puzzling series of illusions ever presented in Hongkong. "Raffles" has a few tricks in his kit that would make the most seasoned vaudeville "fan"—one to whom there is nothing new beyond the footlights—gasp with astonishment. And he has arranged his act in the most effective way—building interest on interest and thrill on thrill, until it culminates in the feature: the seemingly miraculous escape from a locked steel burial vault.

## PEACEFUL INDO-CHINA.

## GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S APPRECIATION.

M. Alexandre Varenne, Socialist Governor-General of French Indo-China, embarked last month at Marseilles on the *Messageries Maritimes* a.s. *Angers* on his return to resume his post. Before he sailed, he received on board, among others, a delegation of Anamites resident in Marseilles.

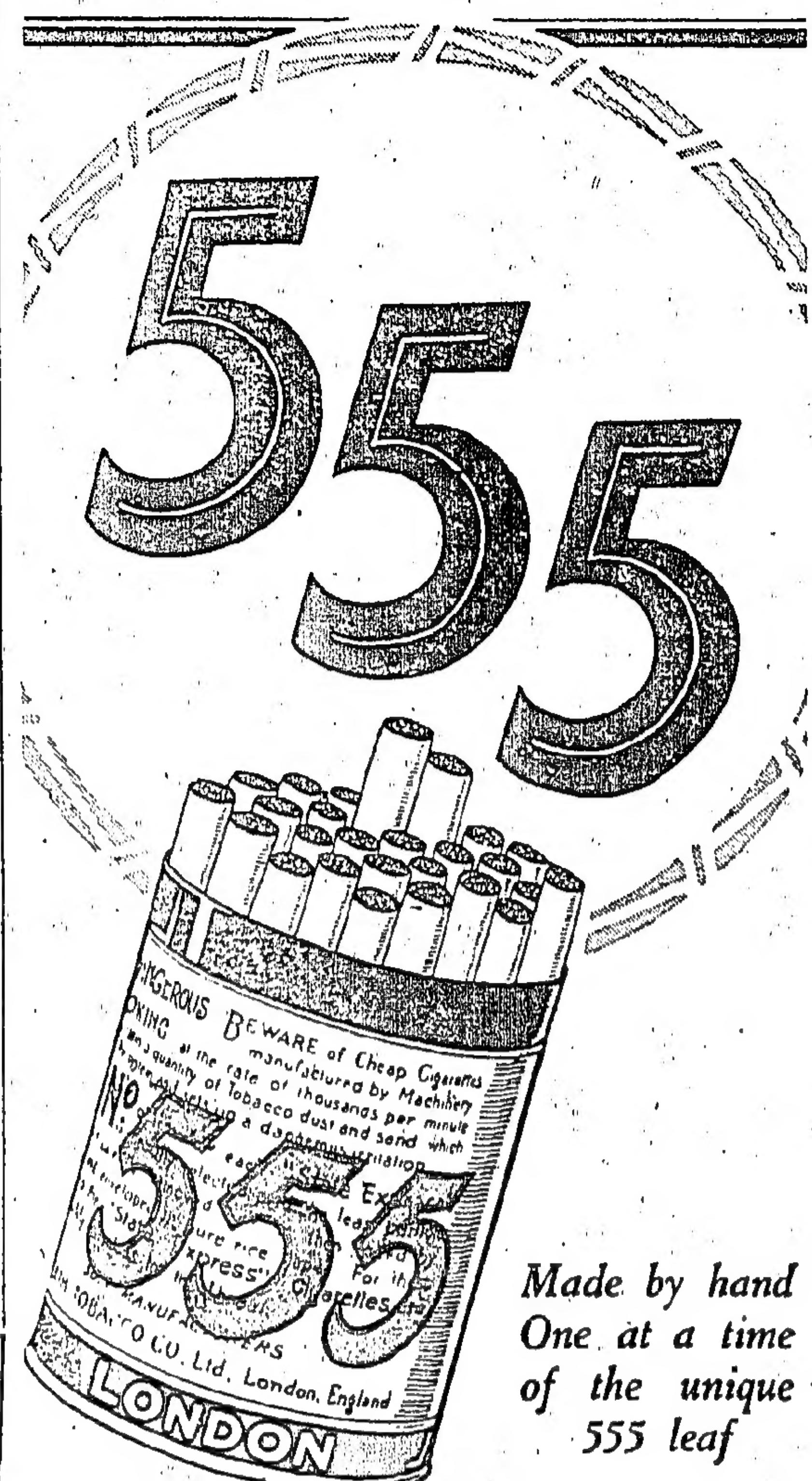
In the course of an interview accorded to a representative of the *Havas News Agency*, he declared that he was going to resume the policy which he had followed during the period of his first stay in Indo-China before he was recalled on leave. France appreciated and acknowledged the fact that while agitation in its most serious form was convulsing the Far East, Indo-China had continued to give ample proof of internal tranquillity. The Governor-General was of the conviction that, by continuing a firm and generous policy, they could still further improve their relations with the native population of the country, which understood the value and benefit of protection. In point of fact, the Indo-Chinese were awaiting reforms everywhere, but, at the same time, they understood also that the essential conditions of progress were tranquillity and a respect for public order.

Regarding the feared permeation of Communist influences into the country overland from Yunnan, M. Varenne said that the external situation of Indo-China was not alarming at the present moment, for every precaution was being taken to preserve Tonkin (the Indo-Chinese province contiguous to Yunnan) from the troubles which were affecting the neighbouring Chinese provinces. The situation was not abnormal, but required the utmost vigilance of the Government.

Two thousand swans have arrived at Kingsville, Ontario, in their annual spring trek to the north, and are being afforded ample protection from poachers. Five thousand geese have also reached the Jack Miner bird sanctuary, where they, too, are finding food and protection. Jack Miner's place is the mecca in these days of hundreds of people who like to see the spring swarming of the birds.

matter whether he is a scholar, a farmer, a labourer, a merchant or a soldier, is rudely treated, driven out, or slaughtered. In a word, we are treated as slaves without a country.

From things like this and the cruel treatment that the Chinese have received in innumerable instances, and are still receiving, we are able to recognize very clearly that we are an oppressed people. Because of this, we must understand the principle of Nationalism. It calls us all to unite, arise and resist the militarists within and the foreign powers without that are oppressing us. Especially must we unite with the other peoples that are being oppressed and overcome the whole class of imperialists.

STATE EXPRESS  
CIGARETTES

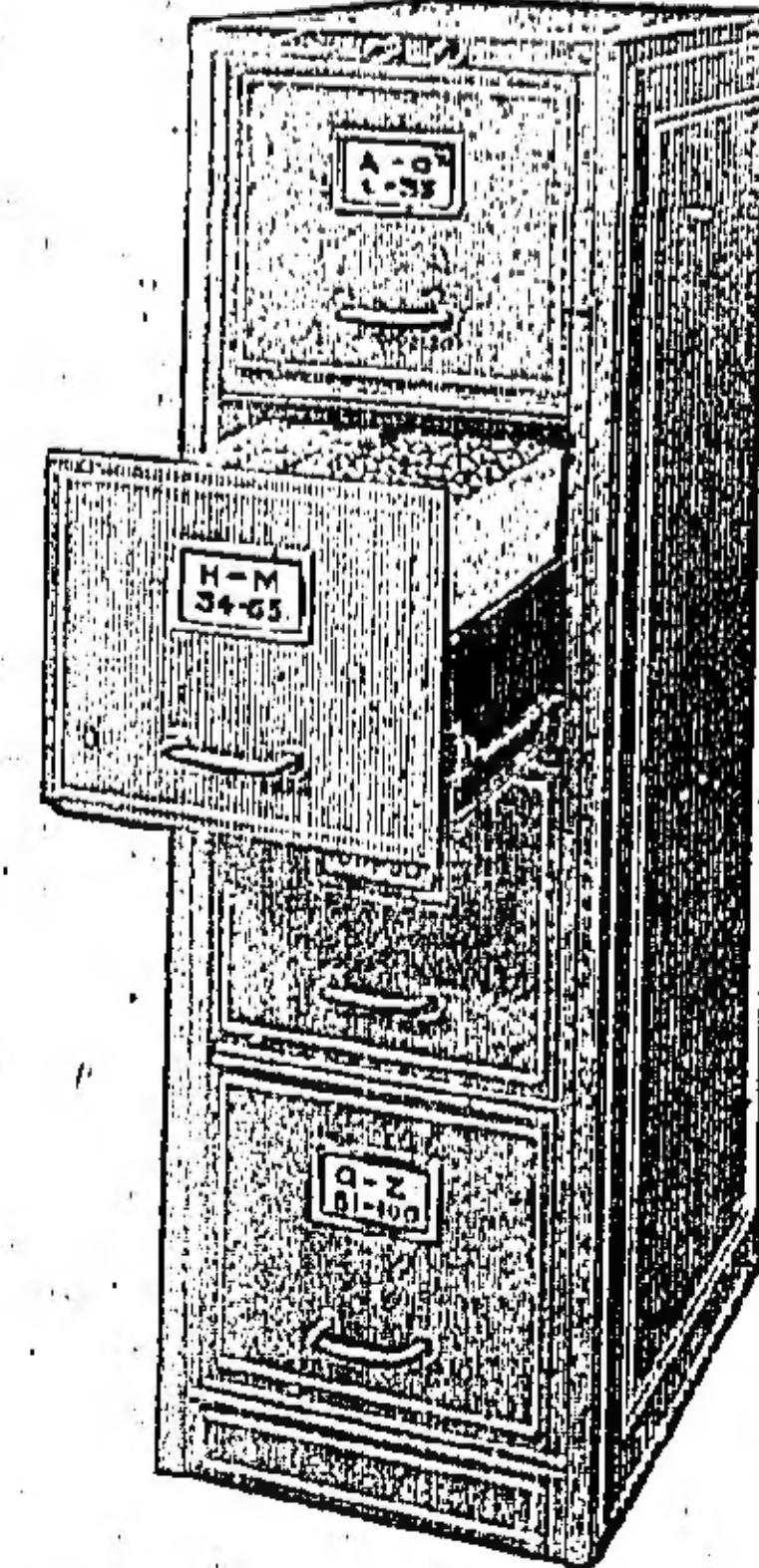
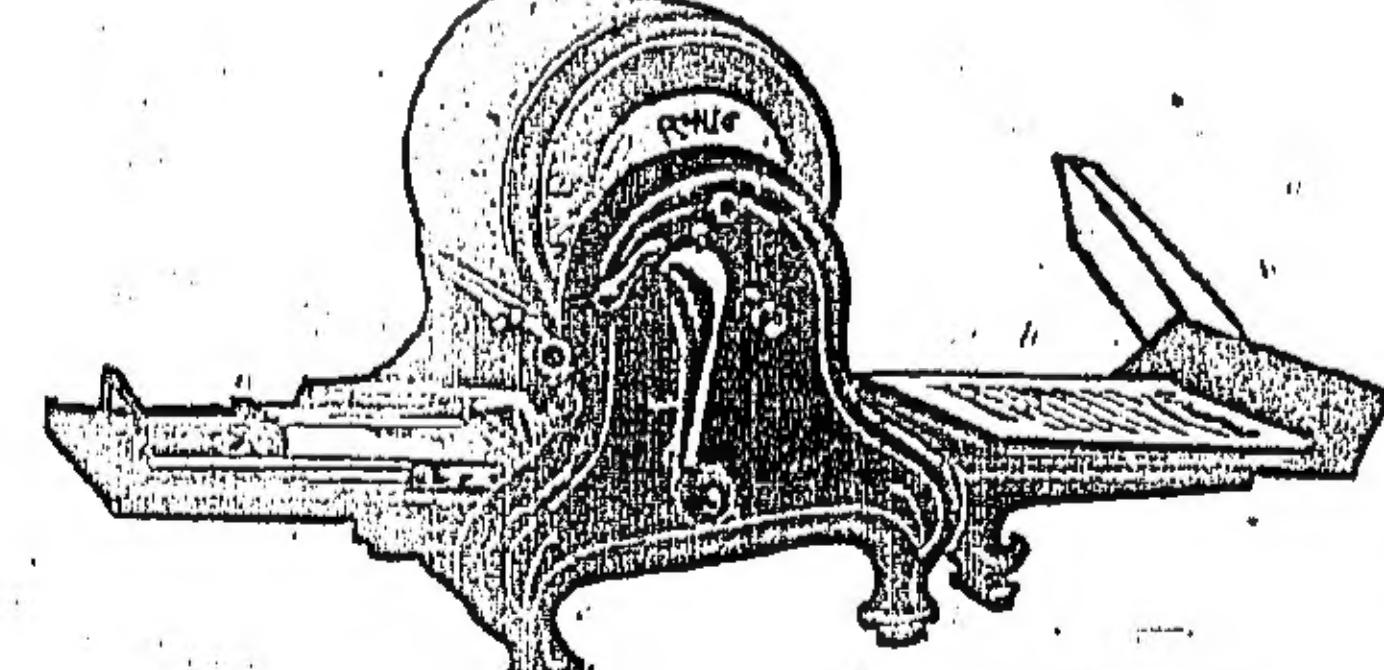
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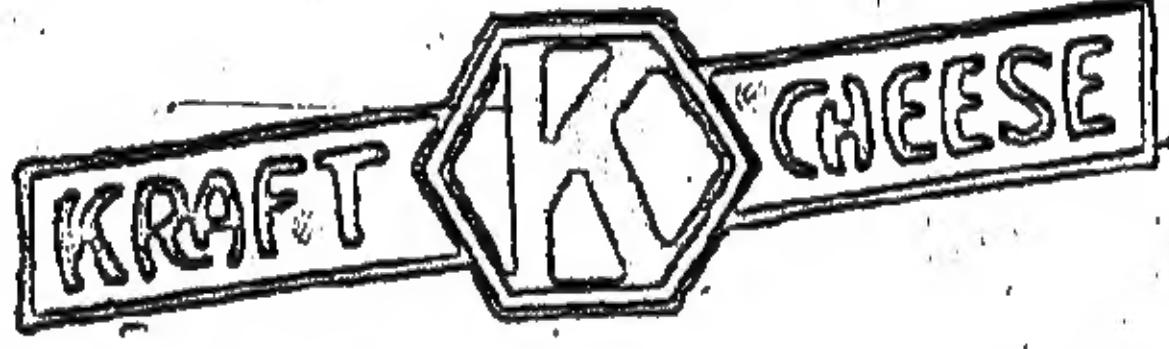
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HALL-MARK  
to assure yourself of genuine  
QUALITY

By the same token—  
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FULL PROTECTION  
AGAINST ACCIDENT & LOSS  
WHEN TRAVELLING  
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## OBITUARY.

## THE LATE MR. PHOON SYE LEONG.

The death occurred last week, says the *Singapore Free Press* of May 2, at the ripe age of 73, of Mr. Phoon Sye Leong, a well known landed proprietor and a noted physician of over forty years' standing in Chinese Medicine. A hard working, upright, conscientious man, a loving husband, an affectionate father, and a loyal friend, the late Mr. Phoon used to be called "The Grand Old Man" by all those who knew him. Kind and courteous as he always was to all with whom he came in contact, rich and poor alike, he won respect and esteem amongst all classes and communities of the Colony. He was of a retiring disposition and shunned the lime-light, but in his own quiet way did much for those who were genuinely in distress. Himself of a highly scholastic turn of mind, he insisted on a thorough education for his children, and it was doubtless due to his fatherly encouragement that three of his sons—the three Doctors Phoon—won the King's Scholarship at the University of Hongkong, thus gaining for the Phoon family the unique distinction of having three King's Scholars in the family.

The late Mr. Phoon Sye Leong was of very robust health up to some three years ago when he had an attack of apoplexy. Since then his health had been on the decline, necessitating his retirement from active life, and his fourth son, Dr. S. F. Phoon, had to take up the management of the family property and other interests.

The end came as a shock to his many friends on Thursday morning. He leaves behind to mourn his loss his widow, five sons (Mr. Seck Yip of New York, U.S.A.; Dr. Seck Weng of the Nethersole Hospital, Hongkong; Dr. Seck Wah of the Government Civil Hospital, Hongkong; Dr. Seck Foo, a medical practitioner in Singapore, and Mr. Seck Quai, an undergraduate in the final year of the Medical Faculty of Hongkong University), three daughters, two daughters-in-law, two sons-in-law, and nine grand-children, with whom much sympathy will be felt.

## RETURNED BANISHEE.

## CAUSES DAMAGE TO POLICE CELL.

Sentence of nine months' hard labour and 20 strokes of the birch was passed by Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday afternoon on a Chinese who was charged with returning from banishment after having been deported from the Colony for life in May last year.

The defendant was alleged to have been caught early yesterday morning loitering about a timber yard in Yau Ma Tei, Sub Inspector Fallon making the arrest after some difficulty. The man gave the Police a lot of trouble and was not taken into custody until he was handcuffed. Even at the station he had to be confined.

Sentence as stated was imposed, his Worship intimating that should the man be unfit for birching he was to undergo a further three months' imprisonment. The defendant's record showed that he had been previously banished from Singapore before being deported from Hongkong.

## DIRECTION FINDING.

CAPE D'AGUILAR STATION  
NOT NOW WORKING.

In connexion with the report of the Oldekerk, that this vessel was unable to receive wireless bearings from Cape D'Aguilar when approaching the port on Friday, it is learned owing to a breakdown in equipment, the station has not been at work for a considerable time. The failure to receive messages was not therefore due to excessive atmospherics, as previously stated.

The Radio Department of the Post Office is still accepting messages for Canton, Swatow, Kowloon, Indo-China and ships at sea.

## DE PINEDO'S FLIGHT.

## ARRIVAL IN NEW YORK.

Boston, May 8.  
De Pinedo has arrived, escorted by eight naval aeroplanes which joined him as he flew over Squantum air base near the city.

Reuters American Service.

## GERMAN NATIONALISTS.

PUBLIC INTEREST  
LUKEWARM.

Berlin, May 9.

The General public took a very lukewarm interest in the steelhelmet demonstration yesterday, which concentrated before the ex-Kaiser's Palace. The leader of the steel helmets, Franz Seldte, ex-Lieutenant, mounted the steps of the National Gallery and made speech to a dense mass.

Medalled demonstrators from all parts of Germany helped with loud speakers in denouncing the Treaty of Versailles and demanding the restoration of the monarchist colours. Shouts of bravado greeted the speech, which was followed by the hymn "Deutschland über alles."

The demonstrators dispersed quietly, escorted by mounted foot police, who, however, in the course of the day arrested 200 civilians for obstruction. Forty thousand spectators at the stadium last night watched military display by the steel helmets, followed by fireworks.—Reuter.

## TEA DRINKERS.

POPULARISING THE  
BEVERAGE IN AMERICA.

London, May 9.

Sir Charles Higham has returned to London after a successful campaign to popularise tea drinking on the United States. In an interview he said that in the first three months of 1927 we had sold a million pounds weight more Indian tea to America than in any three months of the last twenty-six years. There were twice as many tea drinkers in the United States to-day as four years ago. America now drank one sixth of the world's supply tea. There were now thirty two thousand teashops in the United States, compared with three hundred three years ago.—Reuter.

## AN EXCITING TRIP.

FOUR MONTHS FROM SUCHOW  
TO OMSK.

Three British women, Miss Mildred Cable, Miss Francesca French, and Miss Eva French, of the China Inland Mission, have arrived in England on furlough via the Gobi desert, Turkestan, Southern Siberia and Moscow.

In an interview they stated that it took them four months to reach Omsk from Suchow. They were held up by the military on the borders of Turkestan because the Governor would not allow anyone to pass without his personal permission. He was terrified that travellers are agents for the Bolsheviks and General Feng.

He has already ordered his "flowery casket" for he says that it will be his only home if either party gains an entrance into his territory.

Officials on the Soviet frontier made the travellers leave all literature behind them but otherwise were friendly.—Reuter.

## MISSION BURNED.

AMERICAN PRIESTS FORCED  
TO FLEE.

Peking, May 9.

According to a message from Hankow dated the 7th the American Catholic Mission at Sheng-chow, West Hunan, has been looted and burned. The priests were forced to flee, but their whereabouts are unknown.—Reuter.

## POACHERS?

MANILA POLICE CAPTURE  
JAPANESE.

Manila, May 9.

The Constabulary captured two Japanese launches at Calayan, Babuyanes Islands, near Formosa, yesterday. Twenty-five men forming the crews have been gaoled at Apal.—Reuter.

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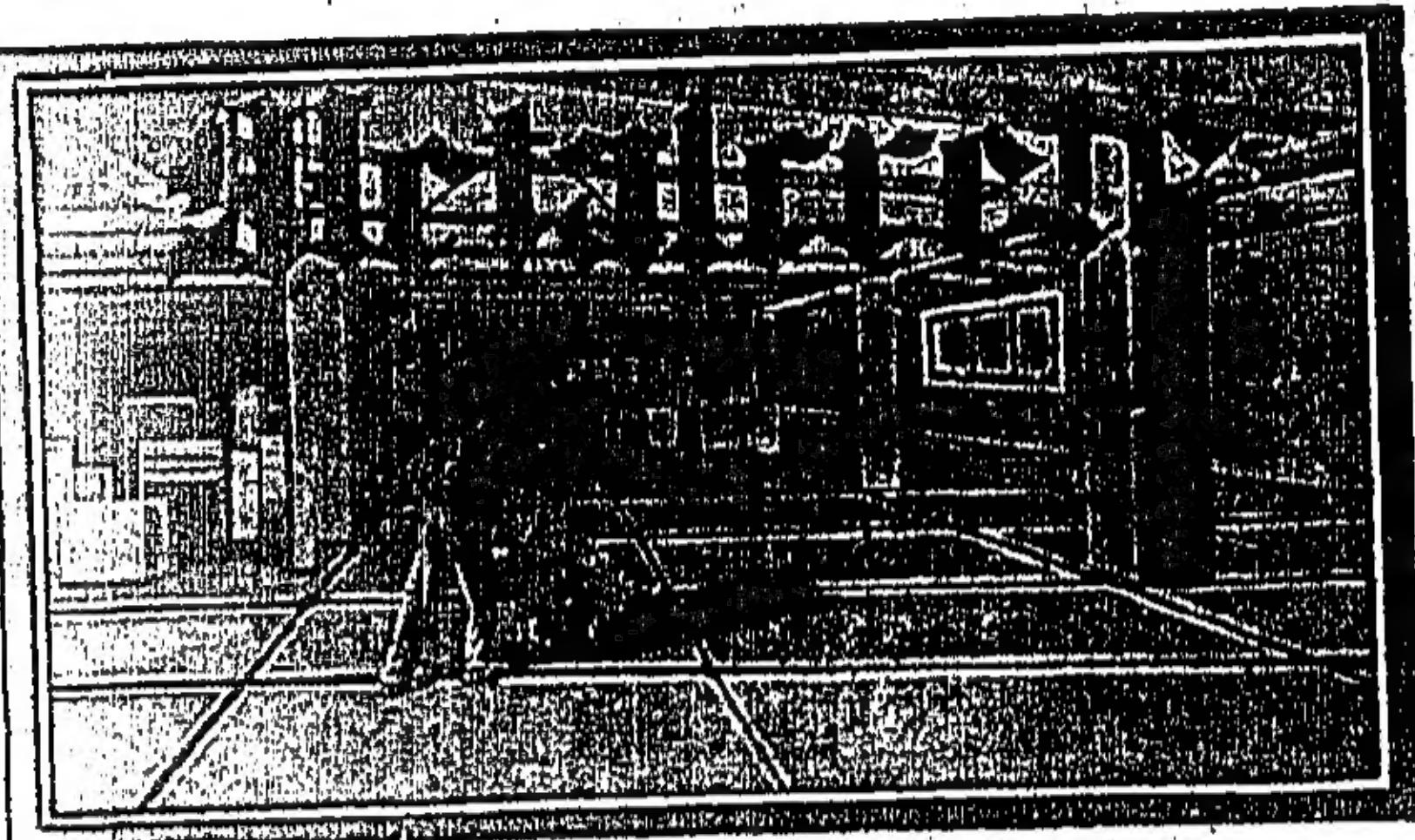
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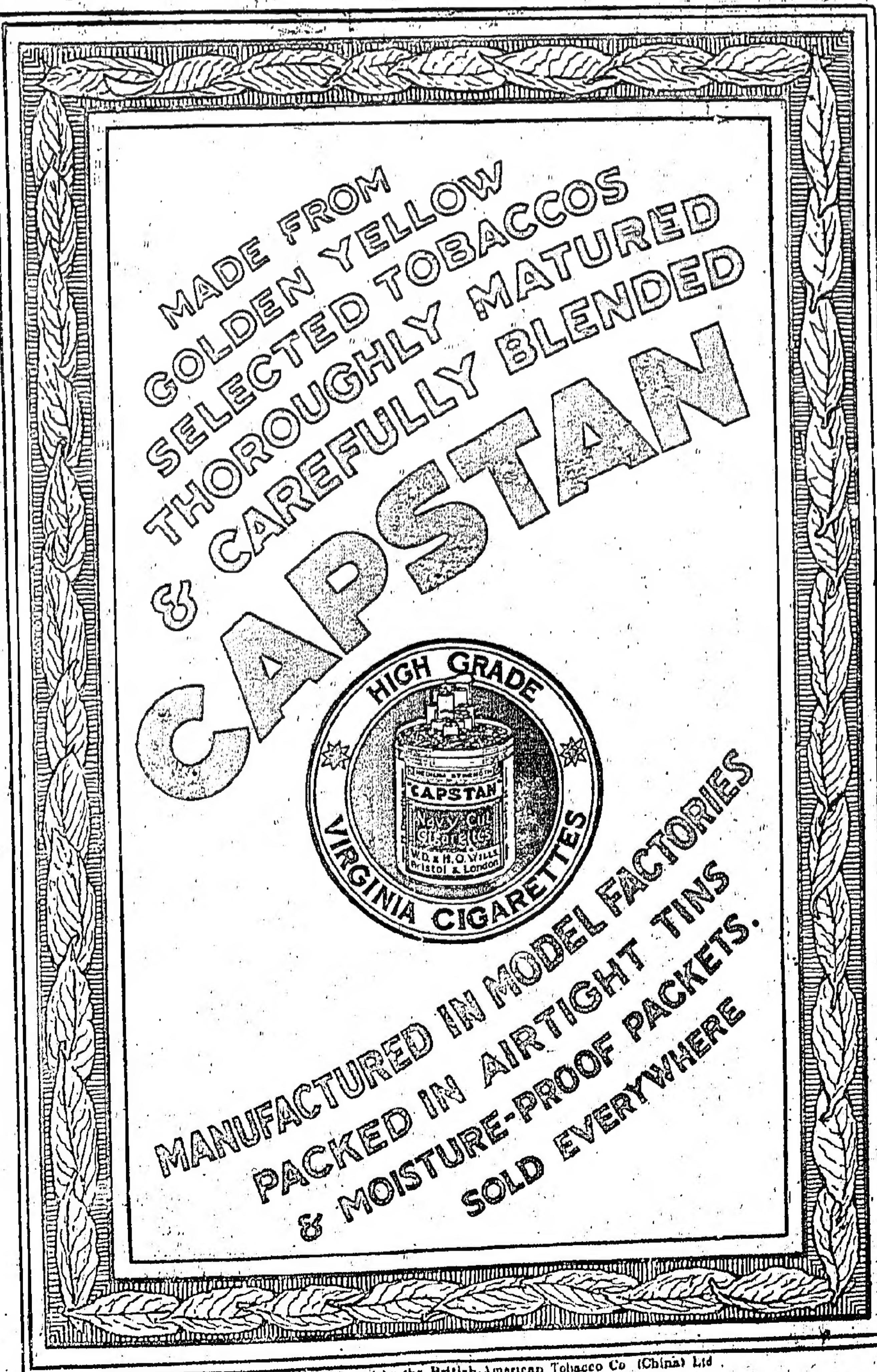
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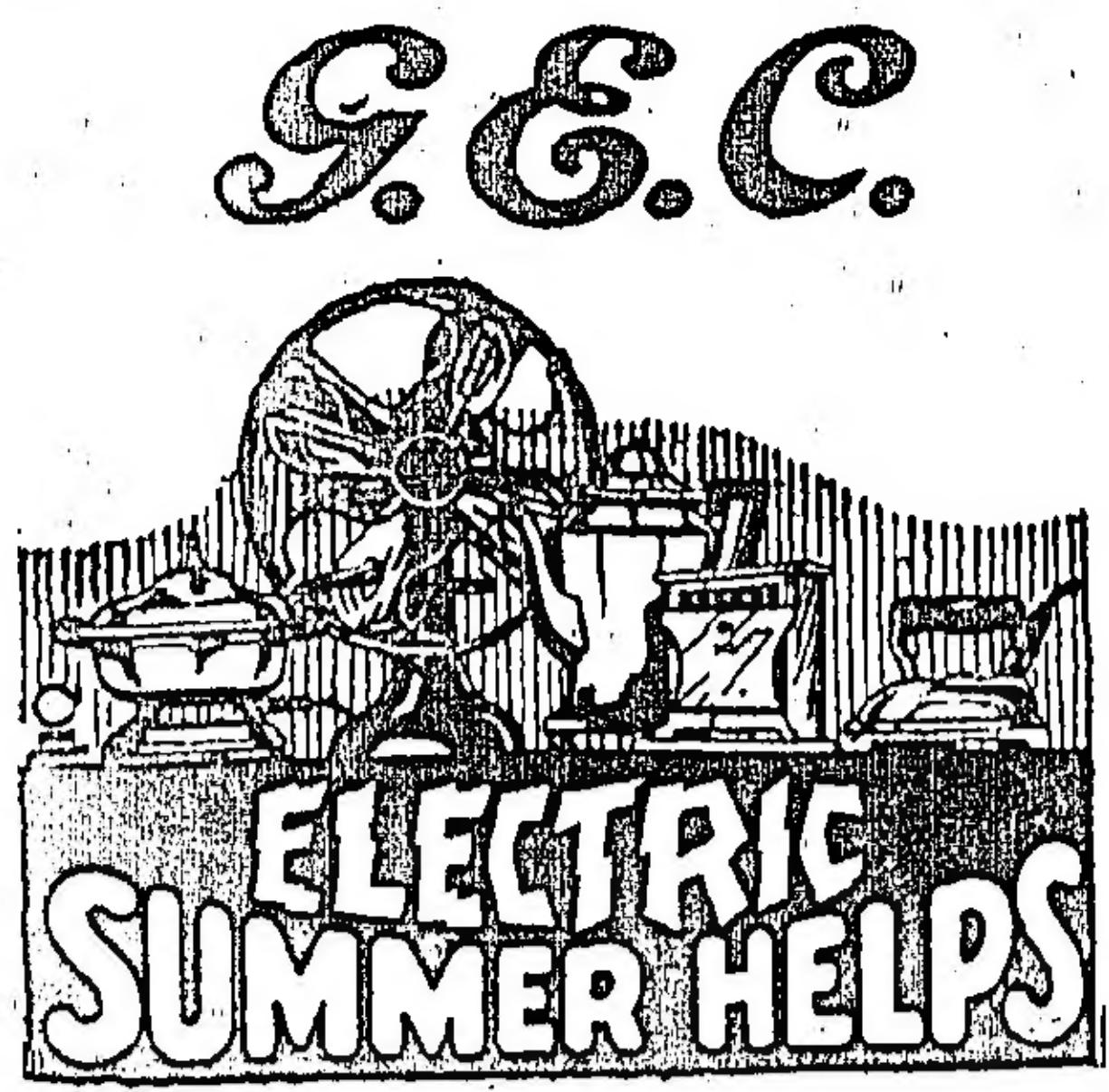
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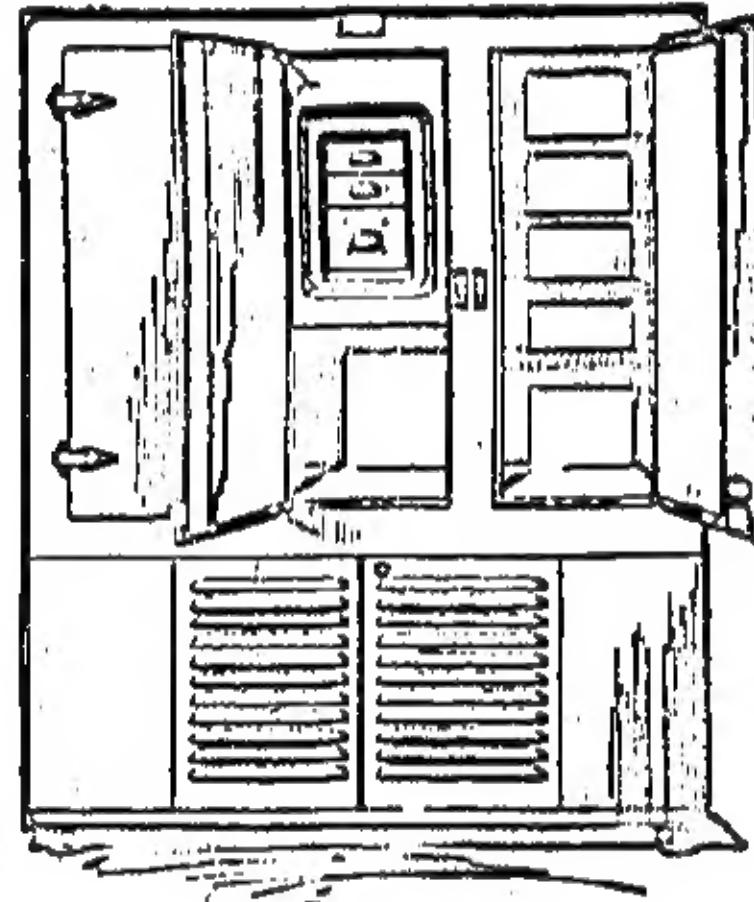
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HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS CO., LTD.

## STINNES SEEKS A FORTUNE.

### LEAVES GERMANY FOR AMERICA.

Berlin, April 3.—"I think there is plenty of scope for an ambitious man in the New World," said Dr. Edmund Stinnes in an interview with Reuter's correspondent, in the course of which he spoke of his intention to leave Germany as soon as possible to try and build up a fortune either in the United States or in one of the South American States, he had not yet decided which.

"There are many other countries in the world besides Germany and the United States, and there are other things besides money-making," remarked the eldest son of the late Hugo Stinnes, at one time Germany's most powerful industrialist and richest man, with vast interests in coal mines, steelworks, and shipping. When Hugo Stinnes died a couple of years ago his properties and interests passed into the hands of his widow, and shortly afterwards most of them were sold. Family differences ensued, and Dr. Edmund Stinnes decided to break loose and to start on his own in the New World.

He is a great admirer of American business methods and efficiency, which he thoroughly investigated during a six months' tour of the United States last year. Dr. Stinnes is at the same time by no means of the opinion that Europe is "played out" for the ambitious business man. On the contrary, he regards Germany as very prosperous at the present time, though he is doubtful whether this prosperity can last in view of the heavy payments which have to be made as reparations under the Dawes Scheme.

Dr. Stinnes emphasised that although he was leaving Germany for good, this did not mean that he would not sometimes visit his native land and do business in it. He denied emphatically that he intended to renounce his German nationality. He was proud to be a German, he said, and intended to remain one. Dr. Stinnes will

## FRESH EGGS AFTER 20 YEARS.

### LEGEND PROVED TRUE.

After being kept 20 years without preservatives some eggs belonging to Dr. C. E. Shelly, of Hertford, are still perfectly sound. Hearing of the ancient legend that hen's eggs laid on Good Friday remain fresh for a whole year, Dr. Shelly determined to test the truth of what he regarded as a mere superstitious belief. He told a newspaper reporter recently,

It is supposed that it was as a reward for the crowing of the cock that roused St. Peter's conscience that eggs laid on Good Friday would keep for twelve months. I found, however, that not only Good Friday eggs but those laid on any other day would keep, and not only for one year but for twenty. I still have some which I have kept for this long period and, although they are now so dried up that they resemble lumps of burnt sulphur, they are quite fit for food.

Dr. Shelly added that in the legend it was stipulated that the eggs to be kept must be absolutely clean.

This is the soundest advice that could be given (he said), for if put away dirty the eggs would very soon be contaminated by bacteria. The only secret of keeping eggs without preservatives for years is to make sure that they are perfectly clean. I kept mine in a cardboard box in a room that in the summer is flooded with sunlight.

leave behind in Germany a wife and two small children, who are well provided for. His brother Hugo, with whom he has not been on good terms for some time, will remain in Germany to look after the Stinnes interests on behalf of his mother. The millionaire's son, who is only 21, sets out on his venture to a foreign country to start life afresh and make a fortune with the same optimism with which his father, a youth set about to become Germany's richest man, and succeeded.

## THEN AND NOW.



©1927 by H.E. SHEPARD, INC.

## DROUGHT-DRIVEN LIONS.

### TRAVELLERS ENCOUNTER THEM IN GROUPS.

Drought in South Africa is affecting even the lions. Reports reaching Pietersburg from the Letaba Valley state that settlers there are suffering considerably. Rains a month or two ago led to planting and hopes of reasonable crops. Now the drought has caused the wilting-up of what crops existed.

Down towards the Game Reserve lions are causing a good deal of trouble, and settlers report losses of cattle.

Several parties journeying by car towards Messina have encountered, not only single animals, but groups of them. In one instance a group showed resentment at the intrusion of the motor-car in their siesta ground, and the passengers anticipated a charge. A timely shot settled matters.

It is thought the drying of the water holes in the bushveld, and the fact that rivers are practically all dry, have led to the animals haunting the areas of white settlement.

## MADAME BORODIN.

### HANDED OVER TO LOCAL PROCURATORATE.

Peking, May 9.—The Ankuechun spokesman states that all the Russian prisoners, including Madame Borodin, were to-day handed over to the local procuratorate.

It is understood that the public trial will open in a few days hence.—Reuter.

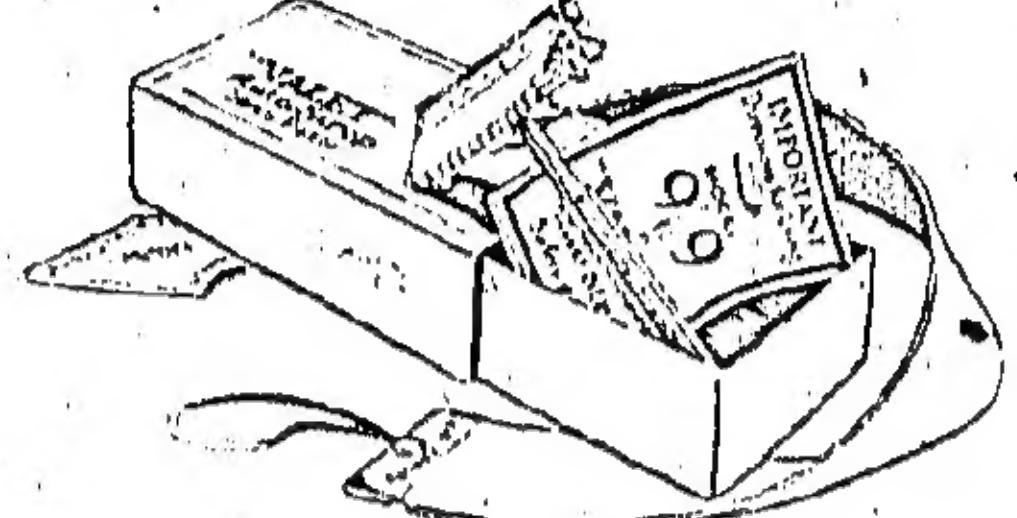


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Bean	Lancia
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Bentley	Peugeot
Bianchi	Riley
Cathorpe	Rolls-Royce
Clyno	Rover (14h.p.)
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\* Call at Coalhouse.

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"Aeneas" 5th May. Singapore, Marseilles & London  
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PRESIDENT CLEVELAND ... Tuesday, May 24th

PRESIDENT PIERCE ... Tuesday, June 7th

PRESIDENT TAFT ... Tuesday, June 21st

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PRESIDENT GRANT ... Tuesday, July 19th

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June 7	San Francisco	Olympic	July 9	C'brg-S'hampton July 15
June 15	Seattle	Goo. Washington	July 13	P'mth-C'brg July 21
June 21	San Francisco	Homeric	July 23	C'brg-S'hampton July 29
June 29	Seattle	Levinthan	Aug. 1	P'mth-C'brg Aug. 7
July 5	San Francisco	Majestic	Aug. 6	C'brg-S'hampton Aug. 12
July 13	Seattle	Berengaria	Aug. 10	C'brg-S'hampton Aug. 16
July 19	San Francisco	Levinthan	Aug. 20	P'mth-C'brg Aug. 26
July 27	Seattle	Aquitania	Aug. 24	C'brg-S'hampton Aug. 30
Aug. 2	San Francisco	Majestic	Sept. 3	C'brg-S'hampton Sept. 9

## TO SEATTLE AND VICTORIA VIA SHANGHAI,

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"THE FAST SHORT ROUTE"

PRESIDENT LINCOLN... Wednes., May 18th, 9.00 a.m.

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PRESIDENT LINCOLN ... Wednesday, July 13th

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PRESIDENT MONROE ... Tuesday, June 7th 8.00 a.m.

PRESIDENT WILSON ... Tuesday, June 21st 8.00 a.m.

PRESIDENT VAN BUREN ... Tuesday, July 5th 8.00 a.m.

PRESIDENT HAYES ... Tuesday, July 19th 8.00 a.m.

THEREAFTER FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS ON TUESDAYS.

## TO MANILA.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND ... May 16th, 6.00 p.m.

PRESIDENT HARRIS N ... May 24th, 6.00 a.m.

PRESIDENT MADISON ... May 24th, 6.00 p.m.

PRESIDENT PIERCE ... May 30th, 6.00 p.m.

PRESIDENT MONROE ... June 7th, 8.00 a.m.

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## SPECIAL NOTICE.

The 3 p.m. steamer from Canton (Sunday excepted) on arrival in Hongkong borts at Wing Lok Street Wharf. All steamers will, as usual, leave for Canton from the Hongkong Wharf.

## MACAO LINE.

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## SUNDAY EXCURSION.

On Sunday, 15th May ss. "SUI AN" will depart from Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 A.M. and from Macao at 3.30 P.M.

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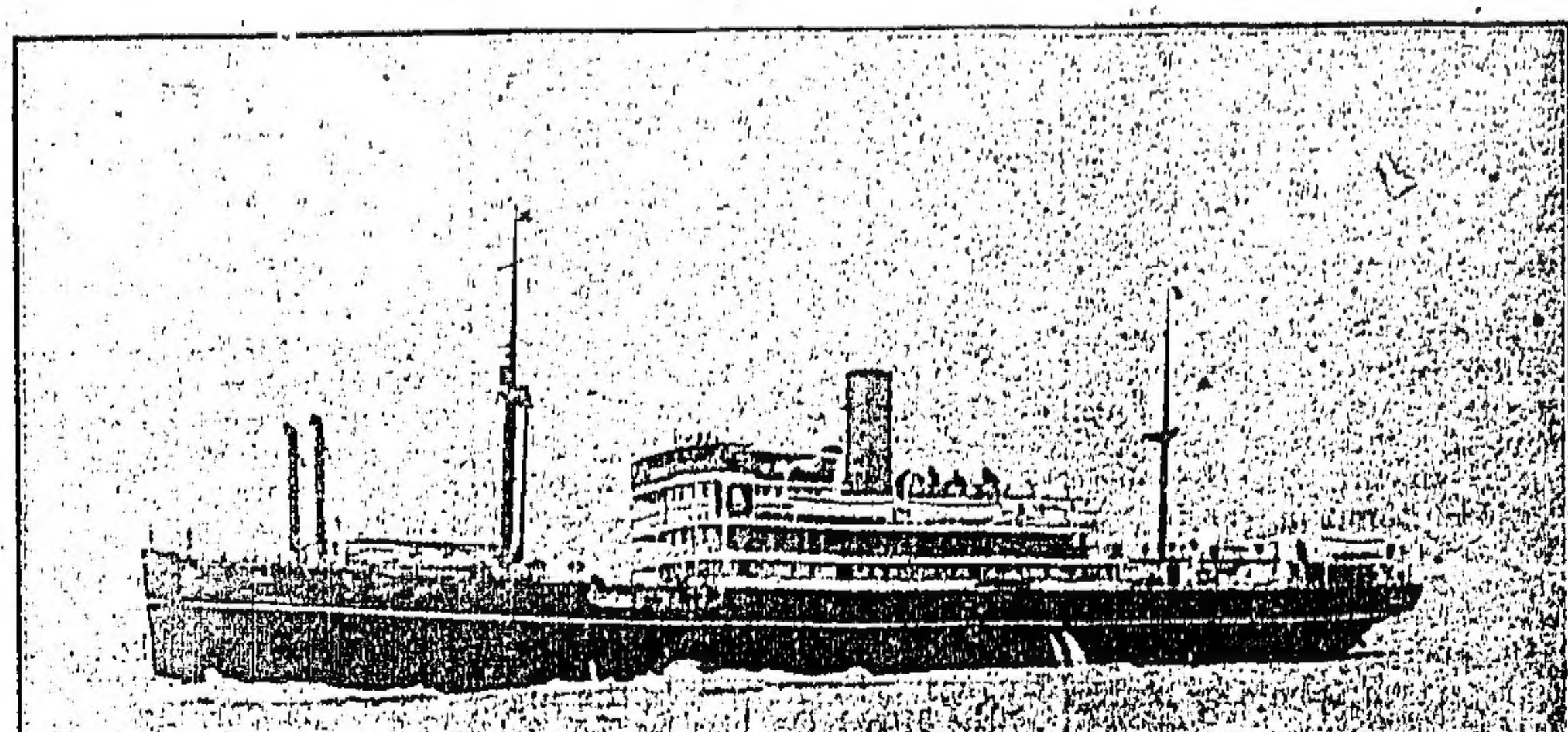
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SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

FUSHIMI MARU ... Monday, 16th May.

MITO MARU ... Thursday, 19th May.

GENOA MARU ... Thursday, 19th May.

CEYLON MARU ... Friday, 20th May.

For further information apply to: NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

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*Y*

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## THE COLONY'S HEALTH.

## MISSISSIPPI FLOODS.

## ANOTHER GRAVE THREAT.

One German case of enteric fever is reported for the 24 hour period ending yesterday, from Kowloon.

During the week ending last Saturday, there were ten cases of enteric and five deaths from the disease. The nationalities affected were Portuguese (one) and Chinese (nine). Eight cases came from the city, one from Shaukiwan, and one from Kowloon.

The week also recorded six cases of small-pox (Chinese, one imported), with four deaths, and a number of Chinese diphtheria cases, with four deaths.

Workmen digging in a copse at Titchfield, Hampshire, discovered ancient pottery and other articles at a depth of about 2ft. and below the surface. Mr. C. J.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by FREDERICK PERCY FRANKLIN, at 1 and 3, Wyndham Street, in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.

## PEKING COMMUNIST EXECUTED.



Mr. Li Ta-chao (centre), Mr. Lu Yu-kan (left) and Miss Chang I-lan (right) three leading communists who were arrested by Ankuochan Gendarmerie and Peking Police on April 6, when a raid was made on the Soviet Embassy. Mr. Li Ta-chao was executed with 19 other leading Communists and it is thought that the other two were among the others killed.

## LURED TO DEATH.

## GENERAL &amp; COLONEL EXECUTED.

## PI SHOU-CHEN'S FATE.

The tragic fate of General Pi Shou-chen, accused of treachery to the North, is told in the *Tsinan Ji-Pao* of Tsingtao, on April 8, as follows:

The story of the terrible ending of General Pi Shou-chen at Tsinan on Tuesday, which appeared in our columns yesterday, was the sole announcement of this event appearing in any Tsingtao newspaper; neither the Japanese nor Chinese journals reported any thing about the occurrence.

Yesterday, however, came to hand detailed accounts from Chinese sources, which in some important particulars correct the initial account from foreign sources, though the latter proves to be true in the essential particulars.

The story as from Chinese sources is this: "Upon information being received by Marshal Chang Tsung-chang as to General Pi's relations with the Nationalist Government he ordered General Chu Yu-pu to proceed to Tsinan to carry out his execution. General Chu arrived there at 7.20 p.m. on April 4 from Hsuehwei, and he thereupon telephoned to General Pi saying: 'I have been ordered to Tsinan upon important military matters and hope you will come here at once to discuss them.' General Pi accompanied by Colonel Ma Wen-jung commanding the 4th Special Regiment, with a hundred guards, left Tsingtao shortly after midnight on April 5 for Tsinan.

**Soldiers In Hiding.**  
General Yin Te-shan commanding the Guards Brigade of Marshal Chang led troops to the Kiao-Tsi Railway Station at Tsinan to await the arrival of General Pi's train. The telephone was watched and telegram messages were prohibited. Soldiers were hidden in the surrounding godown, but the appearance of the Station was just as usual. At 11.30 a.m. on 5th inst. General Pi's train reached Tsinan and a military officer boarded the train and interviewed General Pi saying that General Chu Yu-pu awaited him at the Marshal's residence at Chih Kin Shih Street and requested him to proceed there, asking Colonel Ma to go there as he too was wanted for a conference. They then started in three separate motor cars and when they arrived there General Pi and Colonel Ma were at once executed upon descending from the cars.

**A Gift of Coffins.**  
General Chu Yu-pu did not see them personally upon their arrival in Tsinan, but after their execution he surveyed their bodies and according to the Chinese account bewailed them exceedingly, for he was formerly on terms of good friendship with General Pi.

General Chu then ordered the purchase of coffins of the finest make for the deceased, and he then issued a public notification to proclaim the treachery of General Pi and Colonel Ma to the people for having had relations with the Southern Forces.

On the same day the personal Guard of a hundred soldiers of General Pi were disarmed at Tsinan Station.

## COMMUNIST LEADER EXECUTED.

## A FORMER STUDENT'S CONFESSIONS.

## "TO DISTURB THE PEACE."

Charged with attempting to incite the local labourers to strike and endanger the rearguard of the Nationalist Army, Ho Ta-tung, a notorious Communist leader, made his appearance before the Shanghai Military Court on Wednesday last and was sentenced to death.

Questioned by the presiding judge, accused said he was formerly a student in the Woosung Political Institute. He admitted joining the Communist Party and said he was appointed commander of the Picket Corps in the former General Labour Union. Since the enforced dissolution of that organization, he had changed his name to Chen Yih-yu, and had been living in seclusion in Hongkew.

Continuing, accused said that about 20,000 workers had joined the Communist Party on his recommendation. Recently he received instructions from Hangkow to mobilize the labour pickets for the purpose of disturbing the peace and creating disorder. A large quantity of arms and ammunition were stored in his house.

This concluded the evidence and the prosecutor demanded the death sentence in accordance with martial law in order that his followers may receive due warning. After retiring for a few minutes, the Court announced that accused would be executed.

He was executed on Thursday near Lunghua, together with three other Communist leaders, including the notorious Yang Tong-chih.

## VESSEL RAMMED.

(Continued from Page 1.)

gross, built in 1918 by John Lewis of Aberdeen, having a length of 35 feet, beam 18 feet and depth, 9 feet and a fair turn of speed. She was formerly employed as a tow during pre-strike times, running between Hongkong and Delta ports.

**Position of Wreck.**  
We are officially informed, for the guidance of Mariners, that the wreck of the s.s. Leung Kwong lies in an approximate position, 270 degrees West (Magnetic), 600 yards from the Cap Sling Island light.

## Entertainments.

## QUEEN'S

TO-DAY  
AND  
TO-MORROW ONLY

THE  
TEMPTRESS  
BY  
POPULAR  
REQUEST

## STAR

TO-DAY and TO-MORROW  
2.50-11.15 CONTINUOUS

## MAE MURRAY

## THE INIMITABLE

in

## "THE FRENCH DOLL"

## WORLD

## TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW

at 5.15 and 9.15 only

## WIND FORCE NINE"

A UFA PRODUCTION

## FURTHER FENGTIEN SUCCESS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

General Fan to Join.

General Fan Shek-sang has issued a circular telegram announcing that he is going to lead his army to participate in the expedition against the "Reds" in Hunan and Hupeh. General Fan declares that during his present visit to Canton he has definitely arranged all matters concerning the expedition with the Canton authorities.

He is returning to Kwangtung to take active command of his forces there, which will march directly into Hunan from Kwangsi.

For Shanghai Arsenal.

Mr. Shek Ying, chief engineer of the Arsenal in Canton, has been requested by Marshal Chiang Kai-shek to go to Shanghai immediately, to take up the appointment of Director-General of the Lunghua Arsenal.

Communists Struck Off.

The Provincial Kuomintang Committee of Kwangtung decided at its 27th meeting, yesterday, to have the names of Yeung Pau-an and other Communists struck out from the membership registry.

Yeung was a Communist leader here, and a Commissioner of the Provincial Kuomintang.—*Nam Chang Pao*.

## LONGEST "GOLF COURSE."

New Orleans.—"Doc" Graham, the long distance golfer, is still driving his way from New York to Hollywood, where he expects a job in the movies. He lost much ground by yielding to that well-known disease "golfer's aphasia."

Early last week he scored birdie 36.280, just after leaving San Antonio and ran into hot dusty weather and an inviting farmhouse, with a good-natured farmer too pleasant to pass up. They had plentiful refreshments inducing entire forgetfulness of the number of strokes since he left San Antonio. He was forced to retrace his steps 19 miles, and start again from the registered number mentioned. Hitting the ball as he proceeds westward, he hopes to reach Hollywood in June.